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21 MAY 1980

(FOUO 22/80)

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JPRS L/9105

21 May 1980

Worldwide Report

NARCOTICS AND DANGEROUS DRUGS

(FOUO 22/80)



FOREIGN BROADCAST INFORMATION SERVICE

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WORLDWIDE REPORT
NARCOTICS AND DANGEROUS DRUGS

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HONG KONG

BRIEFS

HEROIN RING SMASHED--Police believe they have smashed a heroin distribution ring in Kowloon following the arrest of three men and two women in an overnight operation. In the operation, police seized more than a pound of No 3 heroin, believed to be for addicts in Tsimshatsui, Yaumati and Mongkok. One man has been charged with possessing dangerous drugs for unlawful trafficking. He is expected to appear in San Po Kong Court tomorrow. The other four people were last night still being detained for further inquiries. /Text/ /Hong Kong SOUTH CHINA MORNING POST in English 16 Apr 80 p 14/

THAIS, CHINESE ARRESTED--Customs officers yesterday seized heroin worth more than \$7 million and arrested six Thai nationals and five Chinese. Three of the Thais and a Chinese man were arrested as they were leaving a Tsimshatsui hotel. In a briefcase one of them was holding customs officers found 1.6 kilograms of heroin base. The other Thais and a Chinese man were picked up at another Tsimshatsui hotel and heroin base worth more than \$5 million was found in the false compartment of a suitcase belonging to a Thai. Follow-up raids were carried out in the Kowloon City area and three more Chinese men were arrested. /Text/ /Hong Kong SOUTH CHINA MORNING POST in English 18 Apr 80 p 17/

HEROIN SEIZURE--Police arrested two men in connection with a seizure of 60 grams of suspected No 3 heroin on Wednesday night. A party of police officers of the Special Duty Squad led by inspectors Lam Ping-man and Ng Keen-wei arrested two men at Chuen Lung Street at about 11 pm. Nine packets of suspected No 3 heroin were allegedly found on them. Police later searched the residence of the two men at 198 Kowloon City Road where two more packets of suspected No 3 heroin were seized. /Text/ /Hong Kong SOUTH CHINA MORNING POST in English 18 Apr 80 p 15/

THAI MAN CHARGED--A 54-year-old Thai appeared in South Kowloon Court yesterday charged with possessing 3½ lbs of heroin base for unlawful trafficking. Mr W. A. Wilson remanded Phnichit Pojanakokn in jail custody until April 28. Phnichit is accused of having the drugs in Mody Road outside the Empress Hotel on Thursday. No plea was taken. /Text/ /Hong Kong SOUTH CHINA MORNING POST in English 19 Apr 80 p 7/

AIRPORT OPIUM SEIZURES--Customs officers at Kai Tak airport found dehydrated opium worth \$60,000 in the anuses of two young men who had just returned from Bangkok on Tuesday. The two, aged 19 and 26, have been charged with possessing dangerous drugs for unlawful trafficking. /Text/ /Hong Kong SOUTH CHINA MORNING POST in English 24 Apr 80 p 11/ A 26-year-old man appeared in San Po Kong Court yesterday on a charge of possessing opium for unlawful trafficking. Chan Chun-ming was arrested at Kai Tak airport yesterday morning on arrival from Bangkok. Mr E. S. Yanne remanded Chan in jail custody until Wednesday. No plea was taken. /Text/ /Hong Kong SOUTH CHINA MORNING POST in English 24 Apr 80 p 14/

MORPHINE POSSESSION SENTENCE--A man was yesterday sentenced to 2½ years' imprisonment for possessing dangerous drugs for the purpose of unlawful trafficking. Chau Chi-hing (24) pleaded guilty before Mr Paul Corrie at Western Court. The court was told that Chau was arrested on Thursday as he was opening the door of a flat on the fourth floor of a building in North Street by a police party which, acting on information, had been waiting for him on the staircase. He was searched and 20 small packets of a mixture containing 0.72 grams of salts of asters of morphine were found on him. The flat was also searched but no drugs were found there. Chau had seven previous convictions, two of them of a similar nature. /Text/ /Hong Kong SOUTH CHINA MORNING POST in English 24 Apr 80 p 14/

DRUG SEIZURE STATISTICS--Police made 3,330 raids on illegal gambling establishments, vice dens and drug divans last month. A police spokesman said yesterday these operations led to the arrest of 1,777 people who were subsequently taken to court on various charges. On the anti-drug front, the spokesman said 382 people were rounded up in 1,330 raids on premises and in streets. Drug seizures included 158.6 grams of heroin, 0.12 grams of opium, 18.56 grams of morphine and 4.35 grams of barbitone. /Excerpts/ /Hong Kong SOUTH CHINA MORNING POST in English 28 Apr 80 p 14/

CSO: 5320

INDONESIA

MARIHUANA CROPS FOUND IN ACEH, LAMPUNG

Plants Burned in Aceh

Jakarta HARIAN UMUM AB in Indonesian 26 Mar 80 p 6

[Excerpts] The police in Aceh have burned ten-twenty hectares of marijuana plants in an effort to restrain the increasing spread of marijuana from Aceh.

Police Major Santoso M, chief of the Information Section, Police Regional Command I, Aceh, explained recently that the plants were in mountainous areas, and hard to detect.

Marijuana plants in several areas were burned. An investigation has not revealed who owned the marijuana.

"It is growing by itself, and is not directly tended."

Major Santoso indicated that a team of American narcotics experts who had visited Aceh recently had found that Aceh marijuana was influencing narcotics trade in several areas of the nation.

The team found that Aceh marijuana was of much better quality and was far cheaper than marijuana from elsewhere in the world.

Santoso explained why there is such intense interest in trading Aceh marijuana. One kg of dry leaf marijuana costs 10,000 Rupiahs in Aceh; 75 000 Rupiahs in Medan; and hundreds of thousands of Rupiahs in Jakarta.

The chief of Police, Area I, Aceh is trying to get a helicopter for close observation against marijuana traffic in Aceh. The helicopter will facilitate supervision of mountainous areas, according to Major Santoso.

Marihuana Found Growing in Lampung

Jakarta MERDEKA in Indonesian 24 Mar 80 p 3

[Excerpts] Thousands of marijuana plants have been found growing among ilalang plants in Sinar Rezeki Village, Kedaton Lampung Selatan Subdistrict, according to MERDEKA correspondent HM Indrajaya.

The marijuana plants, measuring an average of 1-2.5 meters, were obviously planted deliberately, and protected from view because they were planted 50 cm apart, and hidden by ilalang leaves.

Farmers in Sinar Rezeki told MERDEKA that they were aware of the plants, but did not know they were marijuana. Those who recognized the plants as marijuana were afraid to tell the authorities.

The farm workers are generally young--about 24-26 years of age--and live simply, planting what they are told.

The village chief of Sinar Rezeki, installed only last week, told MERDEKA he only knew if there was marijuana in the village, itself, because he had been busy running for office and with his installation as village chief.

Meanwhile, Teladan Sadim, chief of the (RK I Penduduk??), said he had known of the existence of plants in his district, but did not know what they were.

9197
CSO: 5300

INDONESIA

TRIAL OF ACCUSED HEROIN TRAFFICKER CONTINUES

Dismissal Asked

Jakarta KOMPAS in Indonesian 17 Mar 80 p 3

[Excerpts] Two supporters of the defendant, LTP, in the trial for the trading of 1,920 grams of heroin have asked the judge to drop all charges.

According to the two supporters, the evidence had not proven the Singapore national guilty of being the middleman in the sale of 1,920 grams of heroin between Seree Siripakorn and a caucasian person.

They claim the accused was only an interpreter for Seree, a Thai national, and the caucasian man. The real middleman was Tan Hong Bun, currently in custody.

In addition, according to testimony, no one had seen the accused take part in the sale. The two supporters asked that the charges be dropped because the accused had not harmed anyone.

The defendant, LTP, was arrested on 1 June 1979, along with Seree Siripakorn while selling 1,920 grams of heroin to a caucasian person, later revealed to be an agent, who pretended to be a buyer, in the Sari Pacific Hotel in Central Jakarta. Seree was able to escape from the police, and is now at large. The court recessed for a week to wait for a response from the prosecutor.

Prosecutor Demands Death Penalty

Jakarta PELITA in Indonesian 24 Mar 80 p 1

[Excerpts] Prosecutor Anton Suyata has asked the judge to impose the death penalty on LTP, 46, a Singapore national who acted as a middleman in heroin trafficking.

The prosecutor read his charge on Saturday, repeatedly stressing his conviction that the accused was not just an interpreter, but had repeatedly engaged in heroin trafficking.

The prosecutor detailed the efforts of the accused to buy heroin in Indonesia. Among these attempts, the accused had visited witnesses Tjai So Yin, Lee Ek Kia and Siaw Ming, asking them to look for someone who wanted to buy heroin.

Meanwhile, the accused made contact with Seree Siripakorn, a Thai national who had access to heroin.

The accused introduced Seree to the witnesses as a source of heroin. The accused also held repeated discussions with Tan Hong Bun and a caucasian person, prior to the transaction of 1 June 1979, when the accused was caught red handed.

Above all, the prosecutor stated, the accused LTP had, on two occasions, bargained with the caucasian person, posing as a prospective buyer, in the coffee shop of the Sari Pacific Hotel. He had clearly asked for a 20 percent commission as middleman.

He agreed with the defender that the death penalty will not afford the accused to rehabilitate himself; however, rehabilitation is secondary to the primary goal of protecting the general interest.

Letter from UN Narcotics Division

Jakarta HARIAN UMUM AB in Indonesian 24 Mar 80 p 3

[Excerpt] The UN Narcotics Division in Vienna is watching the case of the trading of 1,920 grams of heroin by Seree Siripakorn and LTP last July.

Prosecutor Anton Suyata read the letter at the session of the Central Jakarta State Court on Saturday.

He read the letter prior to his statement at the court session presided over by HM Soemadijono. The UN Narcotics Division sent the letter on 28 January, to the Coordinating Board for the Implementation of Presidential Instruction No 6/1977. It read, "The UN Narcotics Division in Vienna has not received a report on this case. We hope a detailed report will be forwarded to us immediately."

According to the prosecutor, the arrival of the letter indicates that the eyes of the world are on this case.

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CSO: 5300

NEW ZEALAND

CHRISTCHURCH RAID NETS LARGE HEROIN, COCAINE HAUL

Company Director Arrested

Wellington THE EVENING POST in English 12 Apr 80 p 4

[Text]

CHRISTCHURCH, Today (PA).—More than \$300,000 worth of heroin and cocaine was seized when Christchurch detectives and customs officers raided the St Albans home of an alleged "Mr Big" in the city's drug scene yesterday.

The haul—the result of long police investigation—was the biggest in Christchurch for several years.

A company director, aged 24, was arrested when detectives and cus-

tomers officers swooped on a house in Derby Street about 10.30am.

The man was to appear in the Christchurch District Court today on two charges of importing drugs.

The raid has led to police inquiries overseas and throughout New Zealand.

The head of the Christchurch police drug squad, Detective Senior Sergeant M J Muddiman said a police team started raiding Christchurch addresses at 7am yesterday.

"We struck the right one at 10.50am," he said.

About 120 grams of heroin and 140 grams of cocaine were seized at the Derby Street house. The arrested man offered no resistance. No firearms were involved.

The raid was the result of concentrated inquiries over some years which had been stepped up in the last two months.

Further investigations would now concentrate on "certain syndicates" outside Christchurch and overseas, and on a drug

distribution system within Christchurch.

The police are not looking for any other person in connection with the importing of the seized drugs.

The co-ordinator of the National Drug Intelligence Bureau, Detective Senior Sergeant Paul Fitzharris said last month the heroin supply to New Zealand had been reduced to a "trickle," and had been replaced by LSD as New Zealand's main drug import problem.

Media Reporting Criticized

Wellington THE EVENING POST in English 14 Apr 80 p 36

[Text] Christchurch, Today (PA)--Criticism of "certain sections" of the news media for suggesting that a city company director facing drugs charges was a "Mr Big" of the underworld was voiced by Mr K N Hampton in the Christchurch District Court today.

Mr Hampton was representing company director and motorcycle racer Gary Arthur Boote who first appeared in Court on Saturday accused of importing both heroin and cocaine.

Addressing Judge Paterson, Mr Hampton — who did not apply for the continued suppression of Boote's name — said he was "more than somewhat concerned" at the publicity Boote's case had attracted even before he had appeared in Court.

Stating that certain sections of the media had referred to "Mr Big," counsel added: "What right has the media to place labels on people who are to appear in Court?"

Mr Hampton suggested that this type of media publicity served only to prejudice potential jurors.

"Putting labels on people is just emotive and prejudicial," said counsel, adding that an application for bail for Boote would be

made in the High Court later in the day.

Judge Paterson said any comment by the media of a prejudicial nature would be "quite improper."

He added: "But the media is not on trial today."

Raid

Boote, 24, was arrested after Drug Squad detectives raided a house in Derby St on Friday.

When he appeared in Court the following day he faced two charges of drug importation.

Boote is alleged at Wellington on April 3 to have imported heroin (a class 'A' drug) and, at Auckland between March 8 and April 4 to have imported cocaine (a class 'B' drug).

Both charges were remanded to next Monday.

CSO: 5320

NEW ZEALAND

BRIEFS

HEROIN IMPORTATION SENTENCE--A two-year jail sentence for importing 0.29 grams of heroin was imposed by Mr Justice Jeffries in the High Court today. Adrian Phillip Morgan, 29, compositor, pleaded guilty to the charge. The quantity found when the police searched the accused's motel room was very small and he admitted having brought it back from Bangkok, his Honour said. However, the evidence disclosed that when he came back to New Zealand only a few days before he had made more than one false declaration as to where he had travelled in recent years. The entirety of the evidence indicated that Morgan was more deeply involved in drugs than in the role of user, his Honour added. /Text/ /Wellington THE EVENING POST in English 18 Apr 80 p 6/

NEW ANTIDRUG FILM--A new film about drugs which is aimed at parents and family groups was shown for the first time in Wellington yesterday. At the official showing the chairman of the Government caucus committee on the misuse of drugs (Mr Geoff Thompson) said the film was a major weapon in the armoury against drug problems. The film is the result of three years' work by the Napier-Hastings Round Table and was made by Reynolds Film Productions of Auckland. The eight-man committee which worked on the film researched the subject with help from such people as hospital staff, local drug groups and the National Society on Alcoholism and Drug Dependency, which organised yesterday's showing. /Wellington THE EVENING POST in English 10 Apr 80 p 15/

CS0: 5320

PAKISTAN

BRIEFS

ADDICTION MAJOR SOCIAL PROBLEM--Drug addiction is a major social and health problem in the country, as a society with drug abuse falls an easy prey to disease, poverty, loss of productivity and disrupted family life. This observation was made by Mr. Iqbal Ahmed Khan, Member, Board of Revenue, and Secretary to Government of the Punjab, Social Welfare and Zakat Department, while inaugurating the first training course being held by the United Nations Pakistan Drug Abuse Control Centre at Mayo Hospital, Lahore, on Saturday for the social workers on the subject of rehabilitation counselling for drug addicts. Dr. Muhammad Rashid Choudhry, Provincial Co-ordinator United Nations Pakistan Drug Abuse Control Centre, Lahore, explained the objectives of the training course. The Secretary, Excise and Taxation, the Additional Director, Social Welfare and the representatives of the Health Department also spoke.--APP. [Text] [Lahore THE PAKISTAN TIMES in English 27 Apr 80 p 3]

CONTRABAND SEIZED--Two thousand grams of charas, 710 grams opium and 28 bottles of illicit liquor were seized on Thursday and seven persons were arrested. The CIA Police arrested Abdur Rahim of Noshara Virkan from Begum Kot in Shahdara and recovered 1,800 grams charas from his possession. The accused was allegedly operating at Lahore Sheikhpura Road selling narcotics to factory workers. The Excise and Lahore Range Crimes Police arrested two persons Yousuf alias Kuck from Canal Park and Aslam from Chowk Qurtaba. [A total of] 285 grams of opium and 110 grams of charas was recovered from their possession. On their information two persons, Ghulam Rasool and Habib Khan, were arrested from Gopal Nagar in Ichhra and 425 grams opium was recovered from their possession. The Ribbi Police seized 28 bottles of illicit and smuggled liquor during a raid at Fort Road. The liquor was being carried in a motor car LEU 3632. Two persons, Yasir and Sarfraz were arrested and the motor car taken into custody. [Text] [Lahore THE PAKISTAN TIMES in English 26 Apr 80 p 6]

CSO: 5300

PHILIPPINES

BRIEFS

MARIJUANA PLANTATIONS RAIDED--Cabanatuan City, April 9--Government operatives Monday raided two marijuana plantations in Nueva Ecija and confiscated marijuana plants worth P186,000. The raiders composed of operatives from the Constabulary police and the Finance Ministry Intelligence Bureau, uprooted 1,250 fully grown marijuana plants and 400 marijuana seedlings in Barangay Putlan, Carranglan and 500 marijuana plants in Barangay Covernion, Pantabangan. Capt. Rodrigo Baloyo, commander of the 183rd PC Company, who led the raiding team, said that the suspected plantation cultivator in Carranglan identified as Dammy Baskud, an Igorot. (PNA) [Text] [Manila PHILIPPINES DAILY EXPRESS in English 10 Apr 80 p 2]

CSO: 5300

SINGAPORE

MAN FINED AFTER SWALLOWING HEROIN-FILLED CONDOMS

Kuala Lumpur NEW STRAITS TIMES in English 8 Feb 80 p 10

[Text]

SINGAPORE, Thurs.

— What made Graham Leslie Blackmore, 27, go to a hospital and admit that he had swallowed seven condoms containing heroin remains a mystery which was not explained in a magistrate's court today.

Blackmore, an Australian freelancer in film and television work,

pleaded guilty to a charge of possessing 7.29 gm of heroin on Jan. 29.

The prosecution told the court that Blackmore, believed to be here on holiday, had gone to the Tan Tock Seng Hospital that day at 6.30 p.m. and told the hospital staff that he had swallowed the condoms which contained heroin.

He was warned for the day.

A narcotics officer, who was informed by the hospital, retrieved the condoms when Blackmore passed them out the next morning.

Sentence

A report from the Department of Scientific Services confirmed that the contents in the condoms to be heroin. In mitigation, counsel

Mr T.T. Dural, said Blackmore had voluntarily admitted that he had swallowed the heroin.

He urged the court not to impose a custodial sentence as Blackmore wanted to leave Singapore for Australia as soon as possible to see his mother who is suffering from terminal cancer.

Blackmore paid a fine of \$1,200.

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CANADA

PRESS COMMENTS ON CUSTOMS, RCMP MAIL-OPENING POWERS

Parliamentary Caucus Group Study

Vancouver THE VANCOUVER SUN in English 3 Apr 80 p A4

[Article by Michael Valpy]

[Text]

In the days of the last government, a group of Conservative Members of Parliament was asked by the cabinet to study proposed provisions in the Customs Act and the Transportation of Dangerous Goods Act. In particular the special caucus group was asked to study provisions in those acts relating to the opening by authorities of letter-class mail.

We are talking here mainly about letter bombs and drugs.

The special caucus group — in a letter sent Nov. 22, 1979, by its chairman Marcel Lambert (Edmonton West) to Privy Council President Walter Baker — reported that only minute quantities of dangerous goods are transported by mail. Mr. Lambert wrote: "We are satisfied that the present system that the post office has of detecting dangerous goods in the mail is sufficient without giving additional groups the power to intercept and open letter-class mail."

That was one good deed by the people's elected representatives — the deed of protecting the people's remaining claims to privacy from the prying eyes and ears of the state. There can be no question that by "additional groups" Mr. Lambert meant the Royal Canadian Mounted Police.

Two weeks earlier, on Nov. 8, Mr. Lambert reported to Mr. Baker (this time in Mr. Baker's capacity as minister of national revenue) on the caucus committee's exploration of revisions to the Customs Act.

He wrote: "The committee is satisfied that customs officers should have the right to obtain and

examine mail entering Canada from abroad in order to prevent the smuggling of prohibited goods, or goods upon which there is a customs duty payable."

Now that would permit a new intrusion into privacy by agents of the state. Yet the reasoning Mr. Lambert set down in support of this position carried some sense.

As the Post Office Act now reads, all mail from abroad suspected of containing prohibited goods, such as drugs, "shall be submitted to a customs officer for examination." However, a suspect letter must be opened by the person it is addressed to, with the customs officer standing by. If the address "cannot be found" or if he refuses to open the letter, it is then returned to the post office as "undeliverable mail."

Mr. Lambert, in his Nov. 8 letter, made five points:

- Customs officers have always had the right to examine all goods entering the country, other than by mail. Only foreign letters have special protections.

- Customs officers have always had the right to examine baggage and personal belongings of individuals entering Canada, as well as conduct body searches.

- These rights of customs officers have never been challenged by the public.

- The Post Office Act for more than 50 years has directed post office employees to deliver international mail to customs officers for purposes of enforcement of the Customs Act.

The prevention of customs access to the mails for the purpose of examination would provide an open pipeline for drug and jewellery (and gold) smuggling.

In other words, Mr. Lambert's committee saw sufficient development of practice and public attitude over a period of half a century to defend taking a next step: allowing customs officers to open suspect mail without the presence or permission of the addressee.

Let me repeat: allowing customs officers to do this. Customs officers, not police.

"This situation," wrote Mr. Lambert, "differs from that of the mail opening by the RCMP, as the latter were never given the legal right to carry on such activities."

Moreover, the revisions to the Customs Act that the Conservative government was looking at contained penalties for "persons examining correspondence and communicating the contents to persons not authorized by the deputy minister [of national revenue]."

The RCMP has never produced evidence that it should have the right to open mail. It has never pro-

duced evidence that it could, if it had the right to open mail, deal more efficiently with drug trafficking, organized crime, and acts of international terrorism. No solicitor-general, Liberal or Conservative, has ever produced evidence that the RCMP should have the right to open the mail.

The RCMP wants to open mail simply because it wants to know more about what Canadians are doing. It did it illegally for 40 years, until it got found out, and it wants to do it again.

Pierre Trudeau, as prime minister, said he couldn't care less whether they could open mail or not.

Joe Clark, as prime minister, believed the burden was on the government to demonstrate that the police needed mail-opening powers — not on the public to demonstrate that they did not.

Now Mr. Trudeau is prime minister again, and his solicitor-general, Robert Kaplan, has taken every opportunity since he was sworn in March 3 to say he believes in police mail-opening. Evidence, evidence, where is his evidence? He can start by reading Mr. Lambert's letters . . . and accepting for himself Joe Clark's dictum on where should lie the burden of proof. □

Letters Opened Without Authority

Toronto THE GLOBE AND MAIL, WEEKEND EDITION in English 5 Apr 80 pp 1, 4

[Article by Robert Sheppard]

[Text]

OTTAWA — Canadian customs officials have been opening first-class mail on their own authority for several years because they disagree with the Post Office definition of what a letter is.

According to confidential documents obtained by The Globe and Mail, customs officials made 4,134 seizures of goods arriving by mail from overseas between 1976 and June, 1979. Roughly half of these seizures involved letters and 1,878 pieces contained drugs with a street value of \$5.5-million.

In a memo to former Conservative revenue minister Walter Baker last October outlining this practice, Peter Connell, deputy minister of the customs branch of Revenue Canada, said:

"The question may be raised in Cabinet, or elsewhere, as to how the Department (of Revenue) could possibly have statistics on drugs or other goods found in letter mail

when the law restricts the opening of letters.

"The letters were opened on the basis of the department's interpretation of 'letter' which the Post Office disagreed with, but which in the absence of a Postmaster-General definition the department, supported by legal opinion, felt entitled to apply.

"Also, the reason for less drug seizures from the mails in 1978 than in 1977 is not necessarily related to increased enforcement, but rather to our stricter adherence to the Post Office version as to what constitutes a letter."

The law states that no one has the authority to open first-class letter mail for any purpose unless the consent of the addressee is obtained or the mail is opened in his presence. Otherwise, the law requires that such

letters be returned to the Post Office as undeliverable mail. Customs officials do have legal authority to check parcels.

Mr. Connell's memo says that in almost every case addressees do not respond to a customs notice requesting authority to open. "This then provides virtually absolute immunity from examination of anything imported via the mails under the disguise of a letter."

Regardless of this, he notes that at the Montreal postal branch for the month of

February, 1979, "a sampling of 167 envelopes suspected of containing non-declared goods were opened without the addressee's permission."

Of these 67 contained correspondence and/or goods which were found not to be of concern to customs, 55 resulted in drug seizures and 45 contained only correspondence.

In 1978, customs made 557 drug seizures from imported mail with an estimated street value of more than \$3-million. About 230 of these seizures involved letter mail and 70 per cent were hard drugs like cocaine and heroin.

Officials estimated that "if the seizures made represent an optimistic 5 per cent of attempts to smuggle drugs via the mails, drugs to the value of \$59-million would have entered Canada via the mails in 1978."

The documents show that the former Conservative government wanted to legislate amendments to the Customs Act so that customs officers would have the authority to open first-class mail from overseas in search of drugs. Such an amendment was agreed to by officials at the deputy-minister level who hoped it would be broad enough to include RCMP officers. "Excluding the RCMP from the authority in . . . the proposed act would only serve to highlight the issue and is not recommended," Mr. Connell wrote.

However, the Tory Cabinet referred the matter to a

caucus committee headed by Marcel Lambert, an Edmonton MP who is a former Speaker of the House of Commons, and the committee endorsed the amendment but recommended against extending it to the RCMP.

Mr. Lambert argued that customs officials in Canada (and other countries) have long had the right to examine all goods entering the country as well as examine personal baggage and even conduct body searches and that this has never been challenged by the public. The right to open letters in search of contraband is a natural extension of this.

However, he said, "this situation differs from that of the mail opening by the RCMP as the latter were never given the legal right to carry on such activities. There has never been a legislative right authorizing the RCMP to engage in the opening of mail. On the other hand, the Post Office Act has directed Post Office employees for 50 years to deliver international mail to the customs service for the purposes of enforcement of the Customs Act."

Primary sortation of imported mail is carried out at 18 points in Canada where mail subject to customs examination is forwarded to various customs postal branches. Customs officers staff the primary sorting points and RCMP are normally only involved if their services are requested.

However, testimony at the McDonald Commission into RCMP wrongdoing has shown that the Mounties have routinely opened mail for drug and national security investigations for several decades. The evidence has shown that for several years now senior officers have been lobbying ministers for the legal authority to open mail in these types of investigations while at the same time denying that this was being done.

The question of mail-opening powers was directed to the Lambert committee a second time in late November when the Commons was considering this as part of a provision in the Transportation of Dangerous Goods Act.

The definition of the word "packaging" in that act, which died on the order paper when the government fell, would have included first-class mail weighing less than a pound and the committee reported that this provision would have brought the act into direct conflict with the Post Office Act.

Moreover, it said that the ability of the Post Office to detect dangerous goods such as explosives "is sufficient without giving additional groups the power to intercept and open letter class mail."

Solicitor-General Robert Kaplan said in an interview this week that he believes the RCMP should have the power to open mail for drug as well as national security investigations, but he plans to await the recommendations of the McDonald Commission before acting on this.

Mr. Kaplan says he is convinced that the importation of drugs by the mails is a serious problem, particularly heroin from Turkey where U.S. attempts to control the production of the poppy crops are failing.

He adds that civil liberties would not be unduly harmed if mail-opening powers were given to the RCMP security service because "the vast majority" of targets would not be Canadian citizens but "Russian diplomats and people like that."

Diplomatic immunity, however, means that diplomats are free to travel in and out of the country without their personal baggage being subject to customs or police searches.

'WINDSOR STAR' Editorial

Windsor THE WINDSOR STAR in English 7 Apr 80 p 6

[Editorial: "A Formula for Reality"]

[Text]

Solicitor-General Robert Kaplan has come up with a logical and workable solution to the long controversy over police powers.

Kaplan says that RCMP officers should be allowed to buy drugs in the course of their duty, and should also have the power to open private mail.

He proposes to make the first change by a cabinet directive. The second, which will require changes in the law, will not be made without a full debate in Parliament.

Both changes are reasonable, provided that safeguards are built in to prevent abuses. Both will serve two worthwhile purposes.

First, the changes will remove the hypocrisy of a situation where both practices have been indulged in, though clearly illegal. Second, they will face the realities of law enforcement.

It is no secret that undercover narcotics agents sometimes deem it necessary to buy drugs in order to procure evidence. And there is ample

evidence, from public hearings and from questions in Parliament, that the RCMP has violated the traditional sanctity of the mails by opening letters.

Since police authorities argue that both practices are sometimes necessary to their work, and since both have been carried out in the past, with or without government knowledge or sanction, is it not preferable to face the facts by legislation?

Allowing officers to buy drugs raises the spectre of entrapment, which is offensive to many, particularly in the United States. In favor of such legal lawbreaking, however, it can be argued that the narcotics trade, vicious and inhuman as it is, calls for extraordinary weapons in the hands of law enforcement.

Besides fighting the drug trade, the question of mail opening involves another special case of law enforcement, national security.

Even more than narcotics control, security is a field where the public

seems to prefer being kept in the dark as to methods as long as the results are satisfactory. The ordinary person, horrified at the thought of an RCMP officer opening private mail, might be quite happy to think that security officers are keeping tabs on spies even at the cost of opening their mail.

By both tradition and law, first class mail is inviolate in Canada. Police say large quantities of narcotics are smuggled into the country disguised as ordinary letters. And it is obvious that spies need no elaborate communications network if they have a legal guarantee that the mails are sacrosanct.

The solicitor-general is correct in postponing action on any letter-opening legislation until after the report of a commission investigating RCMP activities. Full debate will also be essential, since the public will need facts from drug and security experts about the need for the change, and the safeguards, before it is made.

There is no new principle involved in either change. Our rightly cherished privacy is subject to invasion in several fields — wiretapping and house searches are examples — under current legislation which provides for the safeguards of judicial or government authority or warrants.

'VANCOUVER SUN' Editorial

Vancouver THE VANCOUVER SUN in English 8 Apr 80 p A4

'Editorial: "The Letter Openers"]

[Text]

Initially it was Solicitor-General Robert Kaplan who said that, past misdeeds notwithstanding, he was all in favor of allowing the RCMP to legally open domestic mail. It was necessary, he said, to enable police to catch drug traffickers and to intercept treasonous messages.

Now Revenue Minister William Rompkey has taken up the same cry for the law enforcement agency he heads, Canada Customs. Like Mr. Kaplan, he wants this right enshrined in law and placed before the new session of Parliament opening on Monday.

Canadians will be forgiven for thinking that the McDonald commission into RCMP wrongdoing has wrapped up its months of testimony and has finally delivered up recommendations on which the cabinet is now prepared to act. Regrettably, nothing could be further from the truth.

What we appear to be witnessing is the panicked reaction of ministers more anxious to believe the best of what advisers like RCMP Commissioner Robert Simmonds have been telling them than the worst of what the public fears is happening to the protection of privacy and adherence to the rule of law.

Mr. Kaplan and Mr. Rompkey, between them, make it extremely difficult for Canadians to understand which side the government is on when the rights and laws they are sworn to uphold are twisted and turned against the people they are intended to protect.

For 40 years, until the McDonald commission began looking into such things as barn burning and office raids, we were under the impression that the Post Office Act prohibited the opening of first class mail without the presence or consent of the addressee.

That myth exploded, we now learn that customs officials have been doing pretty much the same thing as the RCMP — because they happen to disagree with the post office definition of what constitutes a letter. Their legal authority to check parcels has somehow expanded into another fishing expedition for drugs and treasonous messages, in which anything seems to go.

Between 1976 and June 1979, it turns out, customs officials regularly opened "letter mail" or "first-class mail" in search of drugs and other prohibited items arriving from abroad. They intercepted some drugs, but in the main their seizures turned out to be innocent letters and goods of no concern to the authorities at all.

The Post Office Act, and with it the confidence of Canadians in the protection it affords private communications, has rarely, if ever, been subjected to such widespread abuse.

For any government to want to collect all these abuses and wrap them in respectability in order to attack something that has yet to be properly defined, never mind understood, makes no more sense than the pretext that everything that has gone before has been done with the rights of individuals uppermost in the mind.

CSO: 5320

CANADA

COMMENTARY CITES INEQUITY OF MARIHUANA LAWS

Windsor THE WINDSOR STAR in English 10 Apr 80 p 6

[Commentary by Alan Halberstadt: "The Inequity of Law"]

[Text]

The laws in this country on marijuana use are the most inequitable going.

Most of this inequity is the product of loose enforcement.

A teenager attends a rock concert and fires up a joint when the lights go out, along with the rest of his peers. The cops look the other way.

On the way home from the rock concert, in his car, the same teenager fires up another joint as he waits for the stoplight to turn green. A cop pulls up beside him and catches him in the act. This time there is no safety in numbers. The majority no longer rules. This time he is arrested.

Brian McIntyre, Windsor's Crown attorney, speaks of other inequities in marijuana laws and enforcement.

He says a summary conviction of possessing marijuana can bring you widely divergent sentences, depending on which judge you get, or on what day you get him.

Inequitable sentences

Liberal judges routinely grant absolute discharges to first offenders for simple possession. But, not all judges are liberal. You might be unlucky enough to get a judge who thinks marijuana destroys the brain and likes bringing down the hammer on marijuana users in his

courtroom. His hammer, under the law's maximums, for first offenders can mean a \$1,000 fine and six months in jail, or both.

McIntyre feels it is high time the penalties for possession are made more equitable and uniform.

Lansing and Ann Arbor are two college towns in Michigan. Since marijuana use in college towns is widespread, those caught with marijuana in their possession in Lansing and Ann Arbor are given tickets, which they can pay without ever going to court. These tickets in Ann Arbor cost \$5.

McIntyre says a system such as this is not a bad idea for Canada, providing the system is universal. If it was restricted to pockets of the country where marijuana use is widespread, as is the case in Michigan, then more inequities would exist.

On April 1, Ontario's new Provincial Offences Act took force. It's purpose is to streamline and simplify enforcement of what McIntyre calls "social nuisance offences."

The game warden, for instance, catches you with undersized fish in your boat and presses a charge. You are given a certain period of time, say 10 days, to contact the authorities if you want to fight the rap. If they don't hear from you in

that time, you are assumed guilty and sent a ticket which you can pay without going to court.

Marijuana excluded

McIntyre suggests that the inequities in marijuana possession laws could be cleared up in this fashion.

The trouble is marijuana possession is not, under the law, a social nuisance offence . . . and is not covered under the new Provincial Offences Act.

So each week, in courts across the country, thousands of youths are being dragged through our criminal justice system for simple possession. Most of them are first offenders, half of them plead guilty. Whether they are given absolute discharges or six months in jail, they all leave the courtroom with criminal records.

Activists such as Windsor's Marty Mullen advocate the decriminalization of marijuana. They argue that 3.5 million Canadians smoke marijuana, that marijuana is no more harmful to the person and society than alcohol. Yet one is legal and one isn't.

Eventually, of course, marijuana reform activists such as Mullen would like to see the drug legalized. For now, they are fighting for decriminalization — which would mean nobody would go to jail, or be saddled with a criminal record, for possession of marijuana.

Methods deplored

The big question remains: How do you get the federal government to change the marijuana laws? Lobbying has to date proved ineffective. So Mullen and other activists belonging to NORML Canada (the National Organization for Reform of Marijuana Laws) are attempting to apply pressure on our lawmakers by messing with the court system.

They are hanging around narcotics courtrooms urging persons accused of marijuana possession to plead not guilty. If every accused pleaded not guilty, the backlog in the courts would be even more mind-boggling than it already is.

Crown Attorney McIntyre does not think much of NORML's methods of pursuing reform.

First off, he says, Mullen and his buddies are attacking the wrong people. The courts do not make the laws, they simply enforce them.

"Subverting the court system is a very dangerous attitude. In fact, it borders on a criminal act — obstructing justice. As with many do-gooder movements, the methods achieve the opposite effect . . . they alienate the people in control. The key to good activism is to know when and where to apply pressure to achieve the desired effect."

Study social ills

McIntyre, of course, while being agreeable to a more equitable system of enforcement, is not convinced, as Mullen is, that marijuana should be decriminalized.

"I think we should look at the social ills," the Crown attorney says. "There are a lot of intoxicants around already. I would hate to see a marijuana control board put up alongside the liquor control board. I would hate to see the number of traffic deaths go from 10 to 20, 10 related to alcohol consumption and an additional 10 related to marijuana consumption."

"Maybe we made a mistake when we legalized alcohol, maybe we don't need another one. I really wonder whether prohibition wasn't such a bad idea."

McIntyre, I'm sure, will get a lot of arguments from marijuana smokers who believe that alcohol has a far greater impact than marijuana on such social things as driving, crime and performing one's job.

But, in the final analysis, all of these arguments don't matter. What does matter is that marijuana possession remains against the law — and in many cases the law has no relation to right and wrong.

At the moment, the marijuana reformers in this country are a minority, albeit a vocal one.

And because they are a minority, the reform of marijuana laws remains a priority very low on the scale with our lawmakers in Parliament.

This is the way democracy works. "Once the majority of people wants grass decriminalized or legalized, then the laws will be changed, whether it be for good or bad," says McIntyre.

When will this minority become a majority?

There are 23 million people in Canada and NORML claims 3.5 million use marijuana. Unfortunately for Mullen and his activists, many of these 3.5 million have not reached the age of majority. Their voices might count at a rock concert, but not in a democracy.

I suspect that once today's pot-smoking younger generation becomes the older generation and joins forces with a new younger generation, the cry will be loud enough to force reform of our marijuana laws.

Then marijuana will be one with alcohol. Again, might will be right.

CSO: 5320

CANADA

DRUG TREATMENT PLAN REBORN WITH NEW OBJECTIVES

Vancouver THE VANCOUVER SUN in English 7 Apr 80 p A10

[Article by Tim Padmore]

[Text]

Legal and political shocks have destroyed the province's compulsory heroin treatment scheme, but there is a phoenix arising from the ashes.

Once starved for clients, the heroin treatment program is now flush with them, even though the act that backed it up has been struck down by the courts.

Slowly, the Alcohol and Drug Commission is regaining the respectability it lost after the introduction of the legislation. The commission had been charged with administering a law that, in effect, defined narcotic addiction as a crime punishable by three years of treatment.

The reason: there has been a major change in the philosophy and objectives of the program. The compulsory aspects have been more or less eliminated, and the scope has been enlarged from narcotic addiction (now regarded as a relatively minor problem) to abuse of any and all drugs (with the exception of alcohol, which is still treated separately by another arm of the commission).

The change began long before last fall's ruling by Chief Justice Allan McEachern and was in part the result of an internal struggle.

Only one side had a well-defined leader. That was Bert Hoskin, the commission chairman, who last week announced his resignation. He gave as his reason disgust with bureaucrats who cut nearly \$1 million from the heroin program this year, necessitating substantial staff cuts.

Hoskin conceived of the compulsory treatment plan more than five years ago and persuaded health critic Bob McClelland of its merits. When McClelland became minister of health he appointed Hoskin to head the commission and told him to work out a compulsory program.

Many experts in the treatment of drug addiction were appalled at the result — including experts within the commission — and their morale was not improved by Hoskin's autocratic style.

Nevertheless, they began to win some battles. ("Sabotage" was how some of Hoskin's supporters referred to what was going on.)

One turning point was the appointment of psychologist Jack Altman as director of the heroin treatment program. Altman, who has academic and clinical experience in drug addiction, is described as "treatment oriented." What had been feared was a director who would be "corrections oriented."

Over the weekend the winners were keeping their heads down. Hoskin, after all, is still their boss until April 30. But they were privately hopeful.

"I think we're finally through the last little aftershocks of political and controversial elements," said one.

The heroin treatment program is not even called that any more. Now, in conversation at least, it's the "drug treatment program" or the "drug abuse program."

Nearly half its clients are abusers of non-narcotic drugs — tranquilizers, barbitu-

rates, amphetamines, hallucinogens and so forth. There are about 600 people in the program, compared to a low of about 200 last fall.

(At that low point the program was costing the taxpayer an average \$40,000 per year per addict).

There are only volunteers in the program — people who have come in off the street or (not quite as voluntary) people who have chosen treatment as an alternative to jail for other crimes.

All this fits very nicely with sentiments expressed in January by the new health minister Rafe Mair. Mair said he believes there is less a "heroin problem" than a "drug problem" and treatment programs should recognize that. And he effectively doomed compulsory treatment by offering the opinion that Mr. Justice McEachern's judgment will stand up "the whole way to the Supreme Court of Canada."

(The decision is being appealed anyway, not so much because the province wants to revive compulsory treatment, but because it wants to weaken the constitutional precedent set by the McEachern decision, which will influence other areas of overlapping federal-provincial jurisdiction.)

It also fits nicely with the realities of drug abuse in B.C.

Estimates of the number of heroin addicts in the province have shrunk in the last few years. Where once the figure was 10,000 to 12,000, now it is said to be 5,000 to 6,000 and even that is challenged.

CSO: 5320

CANADA

WIRETAPS LEAD TO DRUG BUSTS IN OTTAWA, WINNIPEG

Ottawa THE CITIZEN in English 9 Apr 80 p 5

[Article by Tony Cote]

[Text]

Police used wiretaps on Ottawa and Winnipeg homes to help break up an international ring they say was bringing about \$1-million worth of drugs into the country each year.

An Ottawa man charged as a result of the lengthy police investigation was released on bail in provincial court Tuesday while his brother was left in jail.

Derek Lloyd Rose, 27, of 3325-A Uplands Dr., unit 106, was denied bail by Justice of the Peace Des Moloughney. His brother Earl, 28, of the same address, was freed on \$25,000 bail. Both are to appear in court again April 14.

The arrest of the Rose brothers and 18 others in various parts of Canada, the United States and Jamaica came last week after police seized two shipments of hashish oil valued at \$260,000.

Police say the seizure was part of a sweep that ended operation of a ring centred in Ottawa and Arizona that distributed drugs throughout the continent. Police say up to \$1 million in contraband drugs could have entered Canada through the routes used last year.

Extradition proceedings have been launched against some suspects now in custody abroad.

RCMP in co-operation with officers in the United States and Jamaica began the windup of the operation with the arrests of two women, one in Winnipeg April 1 and the other in Montreal March 5.

Women 'ploys'

The women, accompanied by their children, were used as ploys to make the drug couriers look less conspicuous, police say.

The largest seizure came in Montreal, where

officers found eight pounds of what is called "double strength" oil in a woman's luggage. When the second woman was searched in Winnipeg, officers found three pounds of the same type of drug.

A source said the drugs seized had been hidden in secret compartments inside soft-sided luggage.

Charged with importing in those seizures were Leslie Richards, 25, of Seattle and Joanne Metzler, 30, of Tucson. The first woman is facing the charges in Montreal and the other in Winnipeg.

Police learned of large quantities of hashish oil being brought into Canada since last September and say that in almost all cases the drug had already been ordered and paid for by traffickers.

Also picked up in the investigation was information of an estimated one ton of marijuana that was

offered to traffickers at the rate of one hundred pounds a week. The marijuana deal never got off the ground.

Police said their investigation began to heat up when conversations between two men wanting to hire "a hit man" from Montreal were overheard. According to officers the men wanted to hire someone to kill a man in Winnipeg who was involved in the smuggling operation.

Nine arrested

Police said the drugs originated in Montego Bay, Jamaica and were routed through several U.S. cities into Labrador, Montreal and Winnipeg.

Following the detaining of the women in Montreal and Winnipeg officers operating out of Ottawa, Winnipeg, Tucson and Jamaica followed through last week and arrested nine people in Winnipeg, five in the Maritimes, one in Arizona and one in Jamaica.

Charged in Winnipeg was Scott Penney, 25; in Arizona was Anthony Ezzo; and in Jamaica was Allan Stone.

CSO: 5320

CANADA

MAY SENTENCING SET IN COCAINE CASE FOR OTTAWA MAN

Ottawa THE CITIZEN in English 20 Mar 80 p 16

[Text]

An Ottawa man will be sentenced early in May after pleading guilty to conspiracy to traffic in cocaine with an estimated street value of \$100,000.

Howard Campbell Mussells, 35, of 100 Strathcona Ave., appeared in provincial court Wednesday to hear closing arguments in the case.

Mussells pleaded guilty to the charge after a preliminary hearing in which taped conversations between him and Konstantine Graft Der Phalen, a West German, were played in court.

Graft Der Phalen was arrested about a year ago on an importing charge after the seizure of 250 grams of cocaine at Mirabel airport. He pleaded guilty to the charge and is now serving a seven-year sentence in a federal penitentiary.

Court was told Mussells was identified to the RCMP as the "broker" or "middleman" in the deal involving the seized drug.

Graft Der Phalen agreed to co-operate with police after his arrest, and a meeting with Mussells was set up at the Chateau Laurier in a room that had been bugged by the RCMP.

During the conversation in which Mussells expressed dismay that there were only 250 grams of the drug instead of double that amount, he told Graft Der Phalen, "I got a guy who sells it for me. He normally does a quarter of a pound a week for me but will handle this."

Defence attorney Leonard Shore attempted to show Wednesday that Mussells became involved in the incident out of friendship and "not for commercial gain. There was no request for money or cocaine."

Douglas Jerome Hartt, director general of the department of Public Works and Mussells's former boss, told the court the accused man was an exemplary employee who "would do anything for you. He was like oil in the machine."

Hugh Walter Coulthart, a financial adviser for Minto Construction Ltd. and a lawyer, said his friend Mussells was his "own man" and had a "strong character." Following a question from Shore he agreed that Mussells was the type of person who would do something to help a friend no matter the consequences.

Crown attorney Roger Leclair argued that Mussells must have weighed the consequences of his act if caught and decided it was "low risk and high profit."

"I'm asking the court to dissuade others from embarking on this trail," Leclair said. "We don't sentence someone for his background, parentage or wealth but the seriousness of the crime."

Judge Joffre Archambault said he will decide on sentence in May.

"If I'm swayed by the evidence then the sentence will be painful," Joffre said. "I can't look at him (Mussells) as a weak, meek individual who went on the market to please a friend."

Mussells is free on \$30,000 bail.

CSO: 5320

CANADA

FOUR ARRESTED IN ONTARIO, QUEBEC DRUG RAIDS

Ottawa THE CITIZEN in English 21 Mar 80 p 1

[Text]

Four people were arrested and about \$100,000 worth of hashish and marijuana seized Thursday night after police raids on 20 area homes.

Operation Dingo, described as the largest local anti-trafficking operation in about a year, ended when about 40 police officers searched homes in Ontario and Quebec.

RCMP Staff Sgt. Jack Bradley, who coordinated the raids, said two undercover agents from another city infiltrated a large drug ring after police learned of its existence in early January.

Police believe the ring was operating for four to five years. Bradley said the operation covered Ottawa, Gatineau, Cumberland, St. Pierre de Wakefield and points in between.

The largest single seizure involved about \$70,000 worth of hashish taken from an Ivy Crescent home.

The operation involved the RCMP, OPP, Quebec provincial police and municipal forces from Ottawa, Gloucester and Vanier.

Constable Brad Spriggs, a Nepean police officer attached to the RCMP drug squad, directed and organized the investigation.

Guy Rene Roussy and Louise Roussy, both of 135 Ivy Cres., have been charged with possession of marijuana.

Pierre Roussy, 27, of 133 Ivy Cres., has been charged with six counts trafficking in narcotics and possession for the purpose of trafficking.

Michael Dumoulin, 26, of RR 2, Cumberland, has also been charged with trafficking in narcotics. He and Pierre Roussy are jointly-charged with conspiracy to traffic.

Police say further arrests are possible.

Pierre Roussy and Dumoulin appeared in court this morning and were released until Monday after posting bonds. Federal Crown Attorney Graham Pinos told Justice of the Peace Roger Scott the investigation was concluded after \$50,000 worth of narcotics was sold to an undercover officer Thursday.

The Crown alleged that Pierre Roussy was trafficking in narcotics supplied by Dumoulin.

CSO: 5320

CANADA

NINE ARRESTED; DRUGS, WEAPONS SEIZED IN RAIDS

Windsor THE WINDSOR STAR in English 11 Apr 80 p 5

[Article by Lee Palser]

[Text]

ESSEX — Nine area people have been charged with a variety of drug- and fire-arm-related offences.

The charges followed a month-long investigation by local police forces and a special OPP drug squad from London.

Two Windsor men were charged by the RCMP with possession of three-quarters of a pound of marijuana, possession of 2,000 capsules of LSD for trafficking, and possession of a prohibited weapon, a handgun.

Street value of the marijuana and LSD is estimated at \$8,500.

Four Essex residents will be arraigned Monday on charges of possession and possession of drugs for trafficking after seven raids on private homes during the last three weeks.

In addition, Essex OPP have charged a Gesto-area man with possession of a small quantity of marijuana. A search of a house in Tilbury led to charges against two other men.

Tilbury police said today the Tilbury men will appear in Chatham provincial court April 22. Each is charged with possession of a restricted weapon and with possession of a weapon that had its serial numbers removed. The weapon involved was a loaded .25-cal. handgun found in a vehicle the men were driving.

No arraignment date has been set for the Gesto-area man.

Searches also took place in Maidstone and Woodslee but no charges were laid.

Essex Police Chief Ed Primeau said a quantity of hashish oil, marijuana and some drugs, believed to be phen-cyclidine, were seized in the Essex raids, which were conducted by the local department and special OPP drug squad.

The squad, working undercover for about a month, gathered information on local drug trafficking, Primeau said.

"I think that this sort of operation is long overdue," said Primeau. "Our people

are too well known locally to go under cover, but this squad from London were able to work everything out."

The special drug squad was organized in July, 1979 in five Ontario cities following six years of co-operative work with the RCMP.

Information gathered during the investigations also led to the arrest of two persons charged with armed robbery of the Stinker Petroleum station at Maidstone Avenue and the Highway 3 bypass about a month ago.

In addition to the drug-related charges, one of the four Essex suspects to be arraigned Monday was charged with unsafe storage of a firearm, a semi-automatic rifle, found during one of the raids.

CSO: 5320

CANADA

BRIEFS

KAMLOOPS DRUG SWEEP--Kamloops--A six-month undercover police operation ended Monday with charges being laid against 28 persons and more than \$600,000 worth of marijuana being seized. A police spokesman said that, in addition to the 14 kilograms of marijuana, police seized some 60 grams of cocaine, 110 units of LSD and more than 400 units of other controlled drugs. The spokesman said persons charged were individual operators rather than members of a drug ring. By Monday night 12 persons had been arrested and warrants were out for the remaining 16. [Text] [Vancouver THE VANCOUVER SUN in English 1 Apr 80 p C1]

HEROIN IMPORTER FOUND GUILTY--Robert Gordon Holtom was found guilty in provincial court Thursday on a reduced charge of attempting to import 21 grams of heroin and possession of hashish for the purpose of trafficking. Holtom, 30, will be sentenced by Judge Bernard Ryan April 30. Ryan said the trial had been difficult because it had stretched intermittently over 16 months. He criticized the overloaded court facilities that forces judges to adjourn cases for extended periods when they run over the allotted time. Holtom was originally charged with importing, which carries a minimum sentence of seven years and a maximum of life. Attempting to import carries a 14-year maximum sentence. Ryan reduced the charge on a defense motion last June. Evidence showed Holtom was in Thailand and Sri Lanka during 1978 when 10 envelopes containing 21 grams of 97-percent pure heroin were mailed to fictitious persons at several Ottawa addresses. The heroin was intercepted by Thailand narcotics agents and transferred to the RCMP who mailed some of them. At the time, heroin was worth \$7 a gram in Thailand and had a resale value in Canada of between \$77,000 and \$140,000. Holtom was arrested when he attempted to pick up the envelopes. [Text] [Ottawa THE WEEKEND CITIZEN in English 5 Apr 80 p 5]

PCP SEIZED IN MONTREAL--Six persons appeared yesterday before Judge Andre Chaloux of the Court of Sessions under accusations of possession of 5 kilograms of narcotics valued at 32 million dollars, conspiracy to traffic in them, and having actually engaged in such traffic. All denied their guilt and chose to be tried before a judge and jury. However, they had to return to their cells, since the judge had scheduled the bail hearing for tomorrow. The accused are Kurk Steven Grabowski, 43 years old; Francis Thomas, 37; Larry Da Silvo, 21; William Dradley, 33; and Michael Maruska and William Murphy, both 52. These persons had been arrested Monday in an operation of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police, which consisted of dismantling a clandestine laboratory in the Montreal business district at 620 West, Rue Saint Jacques. This laboratory was preparing to launch upon the black market some 620,000 doses of PCP valued at 32 million dollars. [Excerpt] [Montreal LE DEVOIR in French 30 Apr 80 p 2]

HEROIN. BY MAIL--Canadian Chief Prosecutor Robert Kaplan stated that there has been an increase in the amount of heroin and other narcotic substances arriving by mail from various foreign countries. The federal chief prosecutor disclosed that "of those persons sending heroin to Canada by mail, Turkish nationals, in particular, are a big problem." Kaplan, in a statement to a Toronto newspaper THE GLOBE, reported that the supervision of opium poppy cultivation in Turkey has been suspended and pointed to U.S. experts as the source of his information. The chief prosecutor indicated that through legislative changes police will be permitted, under necessary circumstances, to open mail arriving from overseas. One hundred sixty-seven heroin-filled letters, most of which were posted from Turkey or countries in the Far East, were seized in February 1979. Authorities are unable to open each of the thousands of letters which arrive from overseas each day and they estimate that in 1979 they confiscated only 5 percent of the heroin-filled letters that were sent to Canada that year. Authorities, who estimate the value of heroin smuggled into Canada a 60 million dollars [each year?], indicate that most of the letters are seized in Montreal. [Excerpts] [Istanbul MILLIYET in Turkish 25 Apr 80 p 3]

CS0: 5300

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

BRIEFS

YOUTH DRUG INFLUENCE FILMED--At the review of short films, which was held last week in Piestany (as part of the 18th festival of Czech and Slovak films), the first prize in the category of publicist-reportage films was awarded to director B. Musil's film "Vice." The film points out the danger threatening our youth, the danger that for years has been seriously worrying the social formations of the Western world and that has been partly penetrating our own country--drugs. The film asks about causes, and also ponders the possibilities that our society has at its disposal for fighting the inhalation of toxic substances by young people. It is an exceedingly important film, even though the matter of drugs and their pernicious influence on young people is being solved in our society both purposefully and consistently. Musil's film itself is proof of this, because it is a most convincing and, due to its authenticity, effective means for fighting this "vice" among certain youth groups that, although lacking the opportunity for acquiring drugs in their classical forms, nevertheless in a number of instances show extreme inventiveness in finding ways for abusing various accessible chemicals for this purpose. Under their influence, too, the large problems allegedly become smaller, and small problems cease to exist. What a deceptive illusion! [Jiri Tvrznik] [Excerpt] [AU081819 Prague MLADA FRONTA in Czech 4 Apr 80 p 2 AU]

CSO: 5300

COLOMBIA

MEDELLIN SECURITY CHIEF KILLED

Bogota EL TIEMPO in Spanish 3 Apr 80 p 6-A

[Article: "Medellin's Security Chief Assassinated"]

[Text] Medellin, 2 April--The head of the security and control department of the municipality of Medellin, Enrique Montoya Perez, was riddled with bullets this morning in the heart of this city by two gunmen who rode a red motorscooter.

The assassination occurred at 0630 hours this morning at the corner of Avenida Echeverry and Avenida Oriental, in the heart of this capital [of Antioquia Department], as the official, who had distinguished himself by his fight against drug traffickers, was riding to his office in a government vehicle.

Unexpectedly, two individuals intercepted the vehicle that was being driven by Luis Angel Gallego and fired two fatal volleys at Montoya Perez, hitting him in the head and the neck. The driver of the car was shot in one arm and was treated at the municipal polyclinic.

Sources connected with the investigative agencies of this capital reported that according to existing evidence so far an obscure band of gunmen, involved in the drug traffic with the United States, would appear to be responsible for the assassination.

It was mentioned that said band is also held responsible for the death of three other agents of the same organization which occurred between 1977 and 1979. On those occasions the victims were Francisco Cordona, who was the bodyguard of Medellin's mayor, Bernardo Guerra Serna; Hernando Vasco Urquijo; and Gildardo Patino Hernandez.

According to the same sources the band is reportedly directed from Miami by Antonio Ramirez, "El Panelo"; Nelson Willes Marin; and Elvira Ramirez.

It was mentioned that the 4 victims of the motorscooter assassinations were part of the so-called "Group of 10" which, for the past 10 years, has been dedicated to fighting without letup the bands of drug traffickers operating in this department.

It was also asserted that all the agents, including the head of the control section, had been threatened with death on numerous occasions.

According to some spokesmen 15 days ago, at the time of the arrest of the gunman Javier Yepez Gonzalez, the last threat was made against Enrique Montoya Perez who participated in the operation of which the gunman's capture was effected.

Javier Gonzalez Yepez [sic] was seized on 9 March 1980 and was accused of 10 homicides including that of 5 persons who belonged to one family.

It was also said that among the 15 gunman working for the band directed from Miami there is another paid assassin identified as Omar Rojas Velez who is known in underworld circles as "Pinina."

The official who was shot today in Medellin had been active in the municipality since 1958 when he entered public service as an inspector of public events and held various positions before reaching the unit which he headed at the time of his death.

In 1968 Enrique Montoya Perez was incapacitated for more than 5 months after being seriously wounded in a clash with a band of criminals.

In 1978 Montoya Perez was honored as a distinguished official of the municipality of Medellin.

The mayor's office condemned the official's assassination and mayor Bernardo Guerra, accompanied by his aides, attended the funeral held at 1700 hours in the afternoon.

With this latest assassination the wave of crime unleashed in Medellin returns to its most critical point. It will be recalled that less than 48 hours ago another attempt was perpetrated against lawyer Cesar Augusto Valencia Delgado and businessman Francisco Hernando Duque Arroyabe who are still hospitalized in delicate condition.

Spokesmen for the security organizations charged with the investigation indicated that no arrest of any person suspected of the assassination of Montoya Perez has been made.

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COLOMBIA

COCAINE LABORATORY RAIDED, EVIDENCE SEIZED

Bogota EL ESPECTADOR in Spanish 19 Mar 80 p 11-A

[Article by Francisco Cristancho R: "Cocaine Laboratory Seized"]

[Text] Agents of the antinarcotics group of Colombia's public prosecutor's office characterized as "sophisticated" the cocaine processing laboratory which was discovered inside a farm located in the jurisdiction of Tibacuy municipality, Cundinamarca Department.

Detectives specialized in narcotics traffic and who in the past few months have dealt harsh blows to the organizations dedicated to said activity also managed in the sweep to impound nearly 20 kg of cocaine, 3 vehicles, and 1 carbine in special use by the armed forces, and to apprehend 8 men even though initial reports gave the identity of only 5 of them.

Operation Continuing

The reason why it was not possible to determine with absolute certainty the number of suspects arrested or the total number of kilograms of cocaine seized following a second search made during the same investigation was that at the time of writing of this report the detectives of the public prosecutor's office were still involved in the operation, as mentioned, in the above town of Cundinamarca Department.

A spokesman for the antinarcotics group of the public prospector's office told a newsman of this paper last night that the investigation had gotten under way more than a month ago and that according to the initial inquiries made the drug traffickers, including those arrested yesterday, could have had in their possession by the middle of this month about 100 kg of alkaloids already processed and ready for distribution or export. Despite these heartening secret reports so far only about 20 kg of the hallucinogenic drug have been impounded.

Identities

Those arrested were surprised inside the farm called "Villa Juliana" at a time when the members of a patrol broke into the property roughly

between 1500 and 1600 hours in the afternoon. During the action shots were exchanged between the drug traffickers and the officials of the public prosecutor's office. However, none of the persons involved in the action was wounded.

Because of the skill and speed with which the officials of the public prosecutor's office acted, the latter succeeded in having five drug traffickers who at that time were inside the farm decide to give themselves up. Subsequently these individuals were identified as Jaime Gonzalez De la Pava, who it was reported is the ringleader of the organization; Oscar Pulido, Leonel Gutierrez, Juan Gomez, and Juan Gonzalez.

Near the farm two utility vehicles were found--a 1979 model Nissan Patrol vehicle and a 1974 Viassa. These vehicles together with the arrested individuals and the impounded drugs were placed at the disposal of the competent authorities whose jurisdiction covers Tibacuy municipality.

More Arrests

It should be noted that last night, continuing with the roundup operation, the detectives managed to apprehend three other men who entered the farm in a vehicle whose characteristics were not disclosed and who were transporting in the conveyance an unspecified amount of cocaine paste which was to be processed in the laboratory assembled in the "Villa Juliana."

It was also established last night that the laboratory had been operating at said farm for some time and that because of its processing and production capacity it was considered as one of the largest discovered so far in Cundinamarca Department.

Other Strikes

As will be recalled, the antinarcotics group attached to Colombia's public prosecutor's office has struck hard at the drug traffic organizations operating in Colombia and thus, in the last few months, it has made seizures exceeding 100 kg of cocaine and many tons of marihuana, discovered and impounded the largest shipment of hashish (which took place at Eldorado International Airport), captured several of the so-called "big fish" in drug trafficking, and seized vehicles in which cocaine and marihuana were transported. Also weapons, laboratories, and paraphernalia used for the transportation and processing of drugs.

The final results of the strike effected yesterday against the organization which "worked" at the "Villa Juliana" farm will be released today since, as was mentioned, at the time of writing of the present report (2230 hours at night), the agents of the public prosecutor's office were still busy in the operation which had begun around 1500 hours yesterday afternoon.

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COLOMBIA

THREE TRAFFICKERS KILLED IN SHOOTOUT

Bogota EL TIEMPO in Spanish 8 Apr 80 p 3-A

[Article by Jose Cervantes: "Three Dead in Shootout Among Drug Traffickers"]

[Text] Barranquilla, 7 April--Three drug traffickers died after being riddled with bullets and seven others were seriously wounded in the course of a spectacular clash between two bands of Mafiosi in the Alta Guajira region, the 2nd Brigade reported.

According to the official source, the shootout took place in Dibulla, La Guajira, where over 100 individuals exchanged fire steadily for more than an hour.

At the conclusion of the incident three traffickers were dead in the main street of the town while seven others were so seriously wounded that they remain on the brink of death.

The 2nd Brigade reported that the drug traffickers fought for the possession of a gigantic shipment of marihuana which was about to be loaded on a cutter destined for the United States.

The authorities tonight did not yet know the identity of the three dead criminals. The seven wounded traffickers were captured by troops who intervened and put an end to the shootout.

Brig Gen Guillermo Narvaez Casallas sent military reinforcements to Dibulla, a town on the Caribbean Sea dominated completely by Mafia bands.

The authorities reported that other criminals fled in the boat with millions of dollars of marihuana.

It was also reported that craft of the Colombian navy set out to chase the fugitives.

In Riohacha, capital of La Guajira, an immediate search was undertaken for the suspected accomplices of the protagonists of the big shootout which today electrified Colombia's Atlantic coast.

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COLOMBIA

DRUGS, PLANE, OTHER VEHICLES SEIZED

Bogota EL TIEMPO in Spanish 15 Mar 80 p 8-B

[Article by Jose Cervantes: "Hashish, Drugs and A Plane Seized"]

[Text] Barranquilla, 14 April--A lieutenant of the 2nd Brigade refused a bribe offer of \$10,000 and instead chose to capture 8 drug traffickers, one plane, hashish valued at 9 million Colombian pesos, and various paraphernalia as well as some vehicles.

The incident occurred on the "Cabeza de Gato" airstrip located in the jurisdiction of Manauré, La Guajira, where the army dealt a well-aimed blow at the drug trafficking criminals, seizing a two-engined Piper aircraft license No N-47-HA and the following individuals: Rober Ray, Meerrin Jesson, Juan Bautista Echeverri, Fabio de Jesus Corzo Bolanos, Jose Antonio Cortes Velasquez, Adalberto David Diaz Pusaina, Juan Manuel Loaiza, and Miguel Rafael Velasquez.

In addition, the military units seized 3 utility vehicles, 9 aircraft gasoline containers, 3 automobile gasoline cans, a power pump, a number of hoses, 16 signal lamps, \$10,000 in cash and weapons.

The official report made available to EL TIEMPO by Gen Guillermo Narvaez Casallas mentions that the drugs seized from the eight suspects represent a shipment of 9 tons of marihuana.

The worth of each kilogram of marihuana is 10,000 Colombian pesos, so that the 9 tons would cost 9 million pesos.

Another Strike

Furthermore, Gen Narvaez Casallas announced the discovery of a modern clandestine airstrip located on a beach near Juan de Acosta in Atlantico Department.

There the military units seized 2 million "Mandrax" pills packed in 20 wooden crates ready to be loaded on a plane, which it was not possible to impound.

Additionally, 35 lanterns which are used to light clandestine airstrips, radio sets with walkie-talkies, a radio to guide air operations, two power pumps, and one motorcycle were seized.

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COLOMBIA

BRIEFS

DRUG ARREST--The Colombian Foreign Ministry confirmed today that Carlos Rodolfo Bolanos, a drug trafficker arrested last Friday, works for the ministry's passport section. An official spokesman said Bolanos will be fired when the administrative department of security presents the corresponding report. He was arrested with several kilograms of coca on Friday as he was going to leave for San Salvador. [Text] [PA071636 Bogota CADENA Radial Super in Spanish 2330 GMT 5 May 80]

TRAFFICKER FOUND MURDERED (Popayan, 8 April)--A drug trafficker died in northern Cauca Department from 150 shotgun wounds and 44 machete blows, the police reported. The victim was identified as Fernando Duran Lopez "Nene," an 18-year-old bachelor. The body was found on El Tablon way, municipality of Corinto, 2 km from said town [Alejandro Nieves T.] [Text] [Bogota EL TIEMPO in Spanish 9 Apr 80 p 8-A] 2662

CSO: 5300

COSTA RICA

BRIEFS

MARIHUANA SEIZED--The ministry of security narcotics department seized marihuana plants and cigarettes whose value amounts to 66.54 million colones. The marihuana was seized on a farm belonging to Gilbert Barrantes in Bananita de Limon. A report by Col Alden Vega states that 800,000 cigarettes costing 66 million colones could have been made with the seized marihuana. Uriel Coto, Manuel Calvo and Edgar Rodriguez were arrested. [San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1200 GMT 29 Apr 80 PA]

MARIHUANA PLANTATION--The authorities have discovered a marihuana plantation in San Cecilio de Guanarito Sur on the Atlantic coast. The plantation was said to be worth 84 million colones. (Frank More) Sanchez and Rolando Sanchez Espinoza were arrested on charges of cultivating and selling drugs. [San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 0100 GMT 4 May 80 PA]

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NICARAGUA

BRIEFS

COCAINE SMUGGLING DETECTED--Large quantities of cocaine have been smuggled into Nicaragua from Peru and the United States, according to Lilian del Carmen Alvarado Sandoval and Maria Elena (Bordes), both of whom are accused of drug trafficking. According to them, the main contacts in Nicaragua for the smuggling of drugs into the country are (Harry) Gordon, who has already been arrested, and (Virgilio) Cruz and Arnoldo Vega, who are still at large. The Sandinist police has so far been unable to control the drug traffic in our country. [Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1200 GMT 2 May 80 PA]

SHIP CAPTURED WITH DRUGS--A ship coming from Miami was captured by the Nicaraguan Coast Guard as it tried to smuggle drugs into our country. The report was obtained from people who arrived here today from Bluefields and later confirmed by Companero Roberto Sanchez, responsible for army information. Unofficial sources said the shipment might be worth over \$6 million. [PA071636 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 0330 GMT 7 May 80]

CSO: 5300

PANAMA

BRIEFS

DRUG TRAFFICKER CAPTURED--Mexican drug trafficker Alicia Yolanda Garcia Garcia was arrested in Tocumen for possession of 4 bags of cocaine, concealed at the bottom of her suitcase. The cocaine seized weighed about 3 kg and its worth has been estimated at nearly \$1.5 million. Garcia arrived on an Air Panama flight from Peru. Her final destination was Mexico. [Panama City Domestic Service in Spanish 1700 GMT 2 May 80 PA]

COCAINE SEIZED--Narcotics agents have arrested Colombian Joaquin Ballestas Poveda in Paitilla airport. Ballestas arrived from his country carrying about 1 kg of cocaine concealed in two boxes. The price of the drug has been estimated at between \$100,000 and \$200,000. [Panama City Domestic Service in Spanish 1700 GMT 2 May 80 PA]

CSO: 5300

PARAGUAY

BRIEFS

DRUG TRAFFICKERS ARRESTED--The police narcotics division has arrested Ulf Drechsel, German, 35 years of age; Sergio da Silva, Brazilian; and Blanca Hermosa Visal, Paraguayan, 23 years of age for trafficking in marijuana and cocaine. [PY080138 Asuncion ULTIMA HORA in Spanish 7 May 80 p 27 PY]

CSO: 5300

PERU

HIGH-RANKING RETIRED OFFICER INVOLVED IN DRUG TRAFFICKING SCANDAL

Major General Tweddle Implicated

Lima OIGA in Spanish 17-24 Mar 80 pp 6-7

[Text] As midnight on Tuesday came and went and the early-morning hours of last Wednesday began, retired Air Force Maj Gen Frank Tweddle Granda arrived at Jorge Chavez International Airport to take the AeroPeru plane which was scheduled to depart for Miami minutes later. Company officials welcomed him with obvious warmth: it was not for nothing that he served as president of AeroPeru for a year and a half and still gave orders with full freedom in his honorary position as adviser to the current president, FAP [Peruvian Air Force] Maj Gen Pedro Sala Orozco, also retired. Tweddle arrived carrying one of the suitcases such as pilots use, almost square and dark in color, large enough to contain a traveler's personal effects. Ana Maria Fernandez, of the company's public relations department, took the bag and turned it over to the customs representative of the company, Gerardo Martinez Mimbela. "Put the general's bag on the plane, please," the young woman said, and Tweddle added: "Put it in the pilot's compartment." The young customs representative, who frequently carried out such tasks as this, moved toward the gate giving on the parking area where the plane was waiting. Tweddle strolled through the corridors of the airport saying to anyone he happened to meet: "I don't know if I'll go today or whether Sunday would be better."

If Not Here, in Miami

Frank Tweddle, better known by his friends as "Yankee Tweddle," an ace pilot in his younger years, a bold flier who risked his life in aerial acrobatics in the supersonic Canberras in the 1950s, did not in fact leave that day, nor did he on Sunday. Very likely it will be some time before he makes another flight. Bold and arrogant, very sure of himself, Tweddle was to make his 20th flight to Miami within a month that day, an enviable record for any passenger in the past but too dangerous now. Tweddle had come under the gaze of the FBI narcotics agents who were now following his every step.

It is said--and this can only be confirmed by those referred to--that a week before U.S. Ambassador Harry Schlauderman had visited the Foreign Ministry to talk with Minister Arturo Garcia y Garcia. Relations between Peru and the United States are not overly cordial currently because of the reprisal measures adopted by Washington in view of the seizure of U.S. tuna clippers which were caught fishing illegally in Peruvian territorial waters. But Schlauderman's mission had nothing to do with this problem. His purpose was nothing less than to inform the Peruvian government that the FBI had good reason to suspect that Maj Gen Frank Tweddle was a leading figure in an international gang involved in drug trafficking. And in accordance with the bilateral agreement covering situations implicating high-ranking individuals in one of the governments or affiliated with it or its military institutions, the State Department was asking the Peruvian government to arrest Tweddle in Lima. Otherwise, "the Yankee" would be arrested as soon as he set foot on U.S. soil.

The PIP [Peruvian Investigative Police] Acts

But Tweddle knew nothing of this. He had not even noticed a report which had appeared 3 months earlier in THE NEW YORK TIMES stating that FBI narcotics agents suspected that some high officials in the national aviation companies of Colombia, Peru and Venezuela were involved in smuggling drugs into the United States.

When the young AeroPeru customs representative placed the suitcase in the pilot's compartment, he was approached by an agent of the narcotics department of the PIP.

"Open this suitcase."

"It belongs to General Tweddle--I don't have the key."

The PIP agent took the suitcase and the frightened AeroPeru employee off the plane. The two proceeded to the office the PIP maintains at the international airport.

Meanwhile, the plane was more than 2 hours behind schedule and General Tweddle had still not decided whether to go or not. Finally he made up his mind and moved rapidly toward the plane. As always, the "Yankee" distributed smiles, embraces and jokes among the crew and some of the passengers. Then he went almost to the end of the aisle, near the tail, and took a seat, but not that assigned him. The crew members paid no attention, because Tweddle continued to regard himself as president of AeroPeru, and while in the air, went back and forth to the pilot's compartment and sat in any seat which happened to be free.

"Come With Us, General"

He had not yet settled himself when a group of PIP agents surrounded him.
"General, will you come with us?"

"Why? Who are you?"

"We would like you to open your suitcase, please."

"What suitcase? I didn't bring one!"

(An official correction issued by the PIP on Friday afternoon gave a different version of how Tweddle was arrested. It stated that the former president of AeroPeru gave the suitcase to employee Ana Maria Fernandez, who placed it in the baggage section. The suitcase had been taken to the hold of the plane, along with the luggage of the other passengers, from which it was removed by customs agent Juan Davila Pena while the PIP detectives were asking Tweddle to leave the plane. The plan for arresting Tweddle had been arranged in advance, and he was being followed and watched when he arrived at the airport.)

It is said at the international airport that a short time ago, a PIP agent sought to detain Tweddle as he set off for Miami carrying a similar suitcase. The story goes that the "Yankee" punched the agent and wrenched free of his grasp.

This time, Tweddle got off the plane voluntarily. He too was taken to the PIP office, where the AeroPeru customs representative who had taken the suitcase to the pilot's compartment was waiting with various other individuals, including three FBI agents, with the famous suitcase lying on a desk.

Cocaine Found

There are two versions about what happened next. According to one, when PIP agents asked Tweddle to open the suitcase, he said that it was not his and that he had brought none. When the agents forced the lock and took out of the suitcase personal documents and clothing belonging to him, and then a number of packages containing about 5 1/2 kilograms of cocaine hydrochloride Tweddle began to scream that it was all a plot to involve him in a revolting crime. According to the other version, when he was shown the suitcase and asked to open it, Tweddle admitted that it was his and opened it with a key he had with him, and when the detectives began to take out the packages of cocaine, Tweddle began to scream that someone must have put them in his suitcase to compromise him.

OCI [Central Information Office] Keeps Silent

Tweddle remained in the PIP office at the airport until 1000 hours on Wednesday morning. He was then taken to the narcotics department headquarters at the corner of Arenales and Javier Prado, better known as "the Pink Panther" or "the Pink House." The doors of the premises, usually open to the public, were closed. At that same hour the news began to circulate about Lima, by word of mouth, or more accurately by word of telephone. At noon the news agencies had already learned what had occurred and the teletypes carried the news abroad. A Telecentro reporter managed to film the packages of cocaine and an individual who held up a sack to conceal his face. "That is General Tweddle," a detective said. The news and the film were carried on "El Panamericano" at 1800 hours and the announcer promised "further news" of the event within "24 hours" of the 2200-hours newscast. That broadcast never came. The OCI made contact with the editorial offices of the daily newspapers as of 1800 hours to establish the usual mantle of silence. The following day, only EXPRESO and EXTRA carried reports, without identifying the individual arrested, buried in the inside pages.

Council of Ministers Meeting

At noon on that same Wednesday, the ministers of state began to arrive at government headquarters for an extraordinary session convoked by President Morales Bermudez. The cable services were reporting to the world two stories pertaining to Peru in one way or another. They came in on the OCI teletype. One, the source of which was the Reuters agency in Buenos Aires, said that Peru had bought 16 supersonic Sukhoi airplanes in the Soviet Union at a cost of \$140 million, to be paid for over 12 years at an interest rate of 2 percent per year. The other described Tweddle's arrest.

The visible result of this extraordinary Council of Ministers meeting which lasted until 0415 hours Thursday morning--Juan Ramirez Lazo, director of the radio news broadcast "El Mundo" witnessed the emergence of the exhausted ministers--was the promulgation of two decree laws, Draconian in their substance, designed to reduce the plantings of the coca plant in the departments of Huanuco and San Martin and the province of Coronel Portillo drastically, and to combat the processing of drugs based on the coca leaf more forcefully.

Two Harsh Decree Laws

A coincidence? Some analysts believe that in view of the scandal made public by the arrest of Tweddle, the government had to yield to U.S. pressure and promulgate new repressive measures violating basic norms of law, such as that which allows the auctioning of the assets of a defendant without waiting for a court judgment against him, with indemnification for him if his innocence is proven, in the amount for which his goods were sold or by payment to him of the just price of the land, if the defendant exonerated is a peasant charged with planting coca illegally. Apart from the fact that

drug addiction is doing serious damage throughout the world, particularly among young people and children, the U.S. government has evidenced serious concern because about \$45 billion leaves the country every year for the purpose of all kinds of drugs.

The decree laws, signed on 4 March, were retained in the offices of the Council of Ministers until about 2000 hours on Wednesday night, when the extraordinary session voted to promulgate them. They were immediately communicated to the radio and television stations, the daily newspapers and EL PERUANO, which gave them ample publicity.

The Ministerial Agenda

The Council of Ministers did not adjourn after approving the promulgation of the mentioned decree laws. What happened between 2000 hours and 0430 hours on the early morning of Thursday when this extraordinary session ended? First of all, it is believed that it was agreed to deny the report carried by Reuters about the supposed purchase of a fleet of Sukhoi planes. The Ministry of Aeronautics issued the denial, adding that "when an operation of this sort is undertaken, the pertinent information will be released." The denial was not issued as an official communique, and the only daily newspapers which carried it on Friday were CORREO and OJO, which obtained it from an AFP cable report. It is said that the ministerial cabinet also discussed the repercussions the news of the arrest of Major General Tweddle might have. There are those who say that the minister of aeronautics asked that the matter be dealt with in the most discreet fashion in order to protect the Air Force image, with a search for some way to abandon the charges against Tweddle. Others, on the contrary, say that the minister was very harsh and at one point said that Tweddle would have to defend himself and that sanctions would be imposed if he were found guilty. While this was happening, Tweddle had already been transferred to Rospigliosi Castle. On Saturday a rumor circulated to the effect that he had been transferred to Air Group No 8.

INTERPOL and Other Suspects

In connection with this case, it is said that INTERPOL is seeking journalist Carlos Guillen, an individual closely linked with Tweddle, who had arrived from Brazil precisely during the early morning when the operation at Jorge Chavez International Airport was underway, and then immediately took a plane departing at that time for the FDR. AeroPeru officials commented that Guillen had such influence over Tweddle that when the latter was president of AeroPeru, he appointed Guillen general manager of the company, in which post he remained for 3 months. Before, during and after this period, Guillen had traveled frequently on company flights, to Miami and New York in particular. On Friday night it was said that Juan Aste, station manager for AeroPeru in Miami, had been arrested there in connection with these events. Previously, Aste had worked for Braniff, leaving his position there under suspicion of affiliation with drug traffic.

A Tool of the Mafia?

The arrest of Tweddle came as a bombshell to AeroPeru. "Now we are done for," an official said on learning the news. The company, which has annual losses approaching 1 billion soles for lack of a commercial infrastructure, and labor goals and norms, will have difficulty rising above this discredit, on which rival companies will capitalize.

This same official commented that it seemed incredible to him that the former president of AeroPeru could have been involved in the drug traffic. "Tweddle is a millionaire who has no reason to involve himself in these things. Although his motive might have been his vanity, because of his special way of regarding himself as above everyone. Because he made friends everywhere, he was surrounded by people who have made use of him. Here he was called 'the Peacock' because he was so vain This may have been his downfall," he added.

Another individual said however that the North American Mafia might have made use of him without his knowledge. And he recalled that on the first flights made by AeroPeru various individuals who managed casinos in Las Vegas came to Lima, supposedly as managers of aviation companies or travel agencies. These facts are certainly known to the FBI, he said.

How Did Suspicion Develop?

It can be presumed that Frank Tweddle was put on the FBI's list of suspects when his cousin, Maria Teresa Tweddle de Murtua, became involved in a drug trafficking case here in Lima, during the period when "the Yankee" was president of AeroPeru. The PIP found Mrs Nilda Castillo Arosena, a widow, to be in possession of a package containing 10 kilograms of cocaine, on searching her home in San Borja. She said she had been given the package for safekeeping by her friend Maria Teresa Tweddle de Murtua, the wife of a wealthy businessman in Lima and the mother of tennis champion Jorge Agustin Murtua. The police arrested Mrs Maria Teresa Tweddle de Murtua in the course of the investigations, as well as her son, former swimming champion Concho Changanqui, Mauricio Schwartzmann Fabiani and several other individuals. On that occasion it was established that the head of the gang was Jorge Rojas Murgueitio, who was engaged in marketing the drug internationally, and that the "financier" was Segundo Gallardo Olivares. Almost all of these persons are now at liberty. The prosecutor, Dr Garcia Blazevic, on the basis of expert opinion, expressed the view that both Mrs Maria Teresa Tweddle de Murtua and Mauricio Schwartzmann Fabiani appeared to suffer from serious mental disturbances necessitating their treatment at a psychiatric hospital. Recently the 2nd Criminal Court has ordered the prosecutor to file charges against both of them and all of the others involved in the case, whose legal status will be established during the course of the trial.

Guillen Has Disappeared

Lima OIGA in Spanish 24-31 Mar 80 pp 6-8, 18

[Text] The National Illicit Drug Traffic Department (DINTID) has been given only 9 days, including holidays, to complete the investigation of the "Tweddle case." At noon on Friday, a PIP agent delivered to the documents desk of the 3rd Trial Court in Callao, Dr Julio Gastanadui presiding, two folders, rather slim, including the passport and the travel record of Maj Gen Frank Tweddle, Ret, who was arrested in the early-morning hours of Wednesday, 12 March, while preparing to travel to Miami with a suitcase in which customs officers found 5,300 grams of cocaine hydrochloride, valued on the world market at more than 100 million soles. A few days earlier, Judge Gastanadui had ordered an investigation of Tweddle "and those responsible for the crime of illicit trafficking in drugs," and had ordered the arrest of the former president of AeroPeru. He is being held at an FAP facility.

The conclusions the DINTID may have reached are not known, because the files were handled under the strictest conditions of secrecy and because in this case, unlike others, the usual police press conference was not held.

The DINTID and the DEA [Drug Enforcement Administration]

The investigation by the DINTID was completed on Thursday, 20 March. That same day, the minister of aeronautics made statements to the government press denying that the Air Force was interested in protecting Major General Tweddle, and stating that on the contrary his office had provided the PIP with "every facility for making an exhaustive investigation."

The caution with which the DINTID operated in this case broke with a tradition of collaboration which had been developed for more than a decade between that body and the DEA in the United States. In this case, the DINTID did not inform the DEA of Tweddle's arrest, although two of its agents had participated in the operation carried out at Jorge Chavez International Airport in the early-morning hours of Wednesday, 12 March, nor did it ask for its cooperation in the investigation process as it had done on earlier occasions.

The DEA is an agency under the Department of Justice in the United States and was established to combat drug traffic beyond its frontiers, in cooperation with the nations so requesting, to prevent and punish such crimes. The DEA trains the DINTID personnel, and has even trained dogs to detect drugs, and it also provides the DINTID with laboratory equipment for the analysis of drugs, and with basic support for the destruction of networks of drug traffickers. The DEA collaborates with the DINTID in identifying drug trafficking gangs, the arrest of their members, and in

the whole investigation process until the individuals involved are turned over to the courts. Usually, the DEA and the DINTID exchange information on the arrest of any individual suspected of trafficking in drugs or being related to that field. This time, the DINTID operated without informing the DEA.

According to reports which have not been denied, it was the DEA which informed the DINTID of its suspicions concerning the frequent trips made by Tweddle to Miami and his presumable link with a network of drug traffickers functioning in the United States. It was with its assistance that the operation which culminated in the arrest of the former president of AeroPeru was planned. Also, it was two DEA agents who undertook an analysis, there in the customs area, using a portable laboratory and in the presence of Tweddle, his captors and the two aviation company employees who handled Tweddle's suitcase, of the substance contained in a pouch taken from that suitcase, finding it to be cocaine hydrochloride.

Tweddle's Arrest

The arrest of Tweddle was no chance happening, as OIGA was able to confirm after reconstructing the events which occurred on the early morning of Wednesday, 12 March, at the Jorge Chavez International Airport. In brief, this was what happened:

Tweddle arrived at the airport shortly after midnight on Tuesday, 11 March, to fly to Miami on an AeroPeru plane. He was carrying a black suitcase similar to those used by the pilots of commercial aviation companies. He handed it over to a public relations employee of AeroPeru, Ana Maria Fernandez, for dispatch as luggage. He also gave her a piece of hand luggage, his special passport number 12551, and his airline coupon, for final processing.

Ana Maria Fernandez took the suitcase to the AeroPeru counter--international flight section, where ticket number 006816, as well as one bearing the name Tweddle, was affixed to it. When the suitcase had been placed on the luggage cart, alongside Tweddle's smaller hand bag, he approached another AeroPeru employee who was behind the counter, Gerardo Martinez Mimbela, and asked him to place the suitcase in the flight cabin.

This instruction was heard by Customs Lieutenant Juan Davila Pena, who was also behind the counter. According to the customs regulations, all luggage must go into the hold of the aircraft. The flight cabin is a small compartment located between the pilot's cockpit and the passenger area and is usually used by the crew members to store their own luggage.

Lieutenant Davila told Inspector Moises Diaz Plascencia, who happened to be nearby, what he had heard. The two followed the luggage cart and intercepted the employee, Martinez, as he was about to carry the suitcase up to the flight cabin.

When they asked him why he was taking a piece of luggage which should go to the hold up to the flight cabin, Martinez answered that it belonged to General Tweddle, who had asked that it be placed there.

Martinez and Tweddle's luggage were taken to the customs offices where DEA agents Tony Ayala and Cary Weeler were already waiting with a portable laboratory ready for use.

Diaz and Davila immediately went to the plane, on which Tweddle had already taken a seat, and they asked him to accompany them to the customs area because there was a problem with his luggage. Tweddle did so and when they asked him to open the suitcase, he first said that it was not his. Then he said he did not have the key but that it could easily be opened, and immediately, with two blows to the lock, he opened the suitcase.

From inside the black suitcase, the customs agents took out first personal documents and items of clothing belonging to Tweddle, including several monogrammed handkerchiefs consistent with his initials. They then removed a beige pouch from which the agents took three packages labeled as follows: "Mr Edward Scholl's Man Av. Chicago Ill 60810 USA."

On opening the packages they found therein a white powder which was immediately analyzed by DEA agents Tony Ayala and Cary Weeler. It proved to be cocaine hydrochloride. Tweddle, who had only seemed tense up to that point, began to perspire freely. Flushed with anger, he shouted that the beige pouch was not his, that someone had introduced it into his black suitcase to involve him in some filthy affair. His protests of innocence alternated with fierce insults addressed to all those in the small customs office. While the agents completed the documents for seizure of the drug and certification of its analysis as cocaine hydrochloride, Tweddle sweated and drank quantities of Coca-Cola obtained for him by an AeroPeru official whom he urged in vain to make contact with Miami--Air Florida--to explain that he would not be arriving there.

With its task completed, and as the customs officials have no authority to pursue investigations, at about 0400 hours in the early morning Tweddle and the airline employee Martinez were turned over to the PIP at the airport, with the black suitcase, the beige pouch, the documents and the clothing found therein, and the cocaine. Tweddle refused to sign the arrest document. While he was being taken to the PIP office, he again implored Ana Maria Fernandez to send a Telex message to Air Florida with the information that he would not be arriving because he had encountered "a difficulty." The Telex message was not sent. (Air Florida is an American airline which has among its partners Robert "Bobby" Booth, Sandro Franchini and Daniel Ratti, former AeroPeru officials in the United States, which had been competing with that company on the Miami-Los Angeles run, renting AeroPeru jets for charter flights at rates reduced by 50 percent.)

Where Is Carlos Guillen?

The secrecy in which the DINTID acted in this case and its failure to contact the DEA for investigation of it leave many questions unanswered. The mantle of silence spread over this case by the OCI, in contrast with the publicity being given currently to the identification of various drug trafficking networks, has prevented the public from learning of other events which have occurred in connection with the Tweddle arrest. It is known that Juan Aste, AeroPeru station manager in Miami, was questioned by the police in that city.

Nor is anything known about the whereabouts of Carlos Guillen Bringas, a journalist who was both an employee of the Bank of the Nation and a man enjoying Tweddle's confidence. Last Thursday, FAP Lt Gen Pedro Sala Orozco, president of AeroPeru, stated that Guillen came to the company "recommended, I do not recall by whom, and assigned by the Bank of the Nation to make an economic and financial study of the enterprise." He resigned some 4 or 5 months ago. It is known that Guillen handled large sums of money, that he traveled frequently on AeroPeru planes and that a short time ago he arranged lodging for General Sala Orozco at the PESCAPERU [State Fishmeal and Fish Oil Production Agency] Recreation Club in Paracas. The current president of AeroPeru appears to be a great fishing enthusiast. In exchange for this service, Guillen, in Miami, provided PESCAPERU officials with AeroPeru tickets.

No one knows the present whereabouts of Guillen, who could cast considerable light on the problems Tweddle faces. It is said that Guillen arrived from Rio on the day Tweddle was arrested, but that he immediately took another flight to West Germany. Another report of which OIGA heard last Saturday has it that Guillen traveled to Miami on the same plane Tweddle had planned to take, and that the two even talked in the plane before the customs officials came in search of the former president of AeroPeru. An AeroPeru hostess is said to have reported that Guillen left the plane in Miami and went to the section reserved for processing foreign diplomatic personnel.

Miami is one of the ports through which drugs enter. FBI agents are trying to establish what means were used by the drug traffickers to escape the checks at the airport in that city to smuggle in the drugs brought by plane from the producer countries. It is said that Tweddle never arrived with a suitcase containing drugs. During flight, he took a smaller piece of luggage containing the drug from the larger suitcase, and concealed the smaller one on the plane where it remained until someone from the Mafia in Miami came to get it.

AERONAVES As Well?

Seventy-two hours after Tweddle's arrest, the pilot of a DC-8 cargo plane belonging to AERONAVES [Airship] of Peru reported to the PIP the finding

of a package of cocaine placed by unknown persons in a ventilation duct in the plane. The DC-8 was preparing to take off for Miami. The package found contained 1,700 grams of cocaine hydrochloride. It is reported that the PIP arrested four maintenance service workers employed by AERONAVES of Peru.

Was the finding of the drug accidental or did someone provide a tip-off to prevent the Miami police, on the alert because of the arrest of the former president of AeroPeru, from discovering the shipment and identifying its authors? What is certain is that AERONAVES barely escaped involvement in the drug traffic in the United States. The company was implicated earlier in cases involving the smuggling of electrical and electronic equipment. AERONAVES is a freight transport enterprise founded a few years ago in a strange partnership with AeroPeru which has not brought the slightest economic profit to the latter. Its current vice president is retired FAP Lt Gen Guillermo Berckemeyer Leon, who was president of AeroPeru until his comrade in arms, Frank Tweddle, was appointed to it in 1978.

The OCI Lifts the Ban

Be that as it may, the Tweddle case is now in the hands of the courts. There the former president of AeroPeru will have to answer the charges made against him, and the judicial investigation will show the improbability of the claim that the cocaine he carried in his suitcase was put there by someone desiring to involve him in drug trafficking, as the defendant claimed. It is a very weak defense, because the suitcase was in sight at all times of the customs agents, from the time Tweddle turned it over to employee Ana Maria Fernandez until Martinez Mimbela, another AeroPeru employee, picked it up to take it to the flight cabin. During what fleeting moment could anyone have opened the suitcase, for which Tweddle had the key, while to open it in any other way violence had to be used as Tweddle himself demonstrated, to put the pouch containing the drug inside? A truly incredible tale, because if Tweddle were innocent it would mean that the AeroPeru employees, the customs agents and the DEA agents were all guilty, plotting together to do him in.

Therefore the statement by the minister of aeronautics only confirmed the assumption that Tweddle has very highly placed protectors. The shackled press, prohibited by the OCI from reporting on the matter from the very first, has with the greatest of caution slightly lifted the mantle of silence, to refer obliquely to General Tweddle and applaud the statement by the minister rejecting the possibility that the Air Force could be involved in this case. But although no one in his right mind could suspect that the Air Force as an institution is involved here, there is a very recent case to demonstrate that esprit de corps is sometimes more potent than justice. We are speaking of the smuggling of electronic apparatus discovered by the crew of a patrol boat on 20 October. The equipment arrived on a Hercules bringing helicopter replacement parts from the United

States. The police report said that they were shipped in the name of an FAP general. On that occasion, the Air Force issued an official communique admitting that the smuggling had occurred and announcing the appointment of a "commission to investigate and establish what responsibility there may be." It is said that the smuggled goods were returned to the Callao customs officials "for processing in accordance with the law." But the smugglers were never brought before the courts. Therefore, before making statements of impartiality, what the minister of aeronautics should announce --and what the shackled press should report--is the final outcome of this smuggling case: the identity of the authors, the military penalties imposed upon them for the discredit their actions brought upon the institution, and the disposition of their case in the courts.

Possible Tweddle Accomplices

Lima EQUIS X in Spanish 26 Mar-1 Apr 80 p 5

[Article by Pedro Alonso: "Tweddle's Accomplices Revealed"]

[Text] FAP General Frank Tweddle is reported to have been engaged in drug trafficking for some time, and to have had many accomplices. Here we report on some of them.

Despite the dense plot with which the government and the Air Force have attempted to overlay the Tweddle case, probably in order to release him shortly for "lack of proof," EQUIS X has launched a journalistic investigation on its own for the purpose of reporting in detail on the activities of this criminal and with a view to establishing his closest collaborators.

It has been established that in recent months alone Tweddle made six suspicious trips to Miami carrying substantial quantities of cocaine. On one of these trips, when he took with him an unusual number of suitcases, according to a stewardess, Tweddle, although he is retired, wore his uniform as an FAP general. There was a reason for his costume: so that his luggage would not be checked in the United States, because he would represent himself there as a Peruvian officer on an official mission.

Coca-Cola Cans

But Tweddle did not only engage in drug traffic by carrying the drug himself, for there are witnesses at the airport who say that he often sent suspicious packages addressed to the United States. In addition to these packages, according to some PIP agents who preferred not to be identified, Tweddle and his gang had found a novel method for getting the cocaine from New York to Miami. It involved using empty Coca-Cola cans secretly taken from AeroPeru planes on arrival here by the drug traffickers, who replaced them for subsequent flights and filled them with the drug.

All of these activities, it is said, date back some time, probably to the time Tweddle became president of the board of directors of AeroPeru. It was he who established the system of courtesy flights for high officials, even though they served no executive function in the company. According to this system established by Tweddle, which is still in effect today, only 60 percent of the seats are sold, while the other 40 percent are reserved for courtesy passengers, causing serious economic losses to the enterprise. Many have wondered whether this arrangement was not made by Tweddle within the context of his plans for drug trafficking.

Tweddle had accomplices, naturally, to help him directly in his operation. One of the main ones is thought to have been Carlos Kumori, who is presently a fugitive after embezzling \$400 million from AeroPeru. The investigation in connection with this individual was deliberately hindered by Tweddle, not only because a member of the Mafia was involved but to prevent his "talking" in the event that he was arrested. Another of his accomplices is thought to have been no less than the present general manager of AeroPeru, Raul Cabrera, reported to have traveled constantly with Tweddle, to have stayed at the same hotel in Miami, and to have frequented the same circle of people, suspected of drug trafficking by the U.S. police.

Accomplices in the PIP

However, Tweddle may have also had some very special accomplices in some sections of the PIP itself. One is said to have been PIP Lt Col Andres Morales Vega, head of the PIP office at the international airport where, some sources say, on the orders of the director of state security, PIP Gen Luque Freyre, he saw to it that Tweddle's luggage was never inspected, and even went so far as to accompany him to the airplane. Morales Vega is said by the same source to have systematically favored drug traffickers in his official capacity. As proof of this, it is noted that in March of last year this PIP official definitely facilitating the illegal departure from the country of Colombian drug trafficker Franco Giraldo, sought and named in a warrant by the PIP. Franco Giraldo is said to have been escorted to the plane which took him out of Peru by PIP Cdr David Calderon Sucila, working under the orders of Morales Vega.

Morales Vega is reported to have shipped drugs to the United States in close collaboration with PIP agents Delgado Valdivia and Calderon Sucila, and most surprising of all, with the cooperation of certain U.S. DEA agents. The shipments are said to have been made under cover of certain "operations" given great publicity to conceal the real and large-scale transfers. And FAP Gen Frank Tweddle is reported to have been in no way unaware of all of these maneuvers.

The previous activities of Tweddle in the "transactions" of a powerful Mafia --of which he himself is said to be one of the leaders--could also be concluded from the fact that a cousin of his,

Mrs Maria Teresa Tweddle de Mautua, was arrested a year ago, along with Mrs Nilda Castillo de Arosemena, after being found to be trafficking in cocaine. There is yet another proof: Frank Tweddle owns substantial properties in Miami and businesses in Peru worth millions, including a construction enterprise which has already won the bid for the construction of--nothing less!--an AeroPeru building in the international airport area, covering an area of 4,000 square meters. Where did Tweddle get the millions for all of this? From his salaries as general and president of AeroPeru? Impossible. The only explanation is guilty profits from illicit trafficking in drugs.

Arias Graziani Versus EQUIS X

In view of this atrocious situation we will continue to investigate as journalists, what have the government and the FAP done? They have installed Tweddle in a comfortable apartment in Las Palmas, protected against any contact with the press, and they have ordered the newspapers and television stations to make no mention of anything about the case. The official silence has been total since Wednesday, 12 March, when Tweddle was arrested. This silence was not even broken when on Monday, CARETAS and OIGA gave the case considerable coverage. Just recently, on Wednesday, 19 March, when EQUIS X, reflecting the national indignation, accused the government and the FAP of harboring a criminal in refusing to make the details of the crime public (MARKA and other publications echoed EQUIS X, along the same lines), FAP Lt Gen Luis Arias Graziani, commander in chief of that branch, then made a public statement on the matter, on Thursday, 20 March.

But he did not do so as was expected to provide broad information on the background and present status of Tweddle, but to describe our accusations and protests, entirely justified by the scandalous nature of the case, as statements "rashly and deceitfully supported by some publications," as "malevolent comments" with "evil intent," and stating further that "no journalistic sector has acted in good taste." What right has FAP Lieutenant General Arias Graziani to venture to hurl such invective upon us when these same statements carefully refrain from any mention of the illegal and nefarious actions of Frank Tweddle? The commander in chief of the FAP should not forget that he is a public official and that public officials are subject to the criticism of the press, criticism which it is our duty to make and which he, like every official, whatever his rank, must submit without presuming any "evil intent."

Our sole intent is that Frank Tweddle be treated like any other citizen who commits a crime, without any kind of privilege. It is true that generals of the armed forces who commit a crime must by law be detained in a unit of their branch while investigation is underway. But this is such a scandalous and serious case, one which has filled the public with such indignation, that it would be well worthwhile for the Air Force to relinquish this privilege in this case. Not only because of the monstrous nature of the

crime, but so that it can in no way be said or suspected that the Air Force, having the criminal in its custody, could hinder or distort the course of the investigation or exert any kind of pressure on the courts. The Air Force, the armed forces as a whole, should not allow even the appearance of being involved in a scandal of this sort, even for a single minute or by the slightest shadow of a doubt. Tweddle should go to an ordinary prison like any other mortal.

Official Complicity Alleged

Lima EQUIS X in Spanish 26 Mar-1 Apr 80 p 3

[Editorial by Julio Cabrera Moreno: "Drugs and Power"]

[Text] On Tuesday, 12 March, in the early-morning hours, FAP Gen Frank Tweddle, Ret, was arrested while attempting to take a large suitcase containing 5 kilograms of cocaine out of the country. Thus suddenly, the public has been given proof of the extent which drug trafficking in Peru has reached.

But let us linger a moment over all that is implied when an Air Force general has reached the point of serving as a "courier" for the drug trafficking Mafia. A general as a simple, subordinate and possible courier? No one could believe such an assertion. A man like Tweddle, with his prestige, his high military rank, his obvious economic resources, his undeniable influence, could not have lent himself to a role as risky as this was.

Two conclusions emerge entirely naturally from this statement. First of all, Tweddle must have had some solid, profound and intimate link with a very powerful network of drug traffickers and, presumably, he certainly did not occupy the lowest rank in it. And, secondly, in acting as he did he was sure that he would not be found out and that in the event that he was, he would enjoy full impunity. One must ask then did he obtain that certainty from the sole fact that he ranked as a general and that therefore no ordinary or low-ranking policeman would have the boldness, the unmitigated gall, to check his luggage, since because of his social and military rank he was in a position to bring down punishment on the obtruder with a single telephone call? Or was his certainty based on a complex of highly situated accomplices including those in control of the bodies responsible for the control of traffic in drugs? How could an individual like Tweddle have engaged in such undertakings otherwise? And if all of this is true, which is very probable, then it is to be presumed that Tweddle was involved in this business for a good long time.

The objection will be raised that the above is all speculation, and that no one is justified in presuming anything whatsoever until the court renders its verdict. But precisely and unfortunately in this Tweddle case the court has to date taken no action. The drug trafficker was removed from the jurisdiction of the ordinary courts, in which he should be tried, and

was secluded by the Air Force in some unknown spot. Will he emerge from there--this would be nothing unusual--cleared of all blame? If this were to happen, it would represent one of the most scandalous cover-up operations ever witnessed in Peru. Let us hope that it does not happen.

Such fears are nurtured by the extremely alarming fact that to date neither the police, nor the Air Force, nor the government has made any statement in this connection. And not only has nothing been said, but by palace order, the daily newspapers and television stations have abstained from mentioning the subject. If it were not for the independent periodicals which have reported on the case, the silence about the crime, the anteroom to impunity, would be absolute.

It is said that this attitude has been adopted to safeguard the prestige of the military institutions, which would be seriously affected by the scandal. If this is the criterion, those who urge observance of it are profoundly in the wrong. The prestige of the armed forces need not be affected by a crime committed by one of its members. On the contrary, this prestige can be properly safeguarded only if General Tweddle is given treatment like any other citizen, being turned over to the ordinary courts and with the daily press and television allowed to report to the public on all developments in the process.

If this is not done, the armed forces, perhaps with the best intentions, will appear to be expressing solidarity with a criminal and concealing the crime. And given such a state of affairs, no one could prevent the citizen from presuming that Tweddle was right in trusting nothing would happen to him because of his general's rank and thanks to his probable protectors on high official levels. Nor could anything prevent the public from concluding in consternation that the omnipotence of the Mafia has gone so far as to involve some sectors of the state authority, recalling, in this connection, that a while ago, in violation of all the laws, a number of drug traffickers were pardoned.

The only way of proving the contrary is by surrendering Tweddle immediately to the courts. And beginning, simultaneously, a series of specific efforts to eliminate the drug traffic thanks to which the young people of Peru and the world are being poisoned and degraded. Actions not only limited to the burning of certain coca plantings or better control in the prisons, but efforts designed basically to arrest the leaders of the Mafia and their most intimate protectors. Although in this connection, it is not a dictatorship like the present one which can carry out a true campaign against drugs based on morality, but a democratic regime with a free press and a parliament serving as a check.

Whole Family Involved in Drugs

Mexico City EXCELSIOR in Spanish 18 Mar 80 p 34-A

[Text] Lima, 17 March (AFP)--A wealthy family of drug traffickers, with a fortune estimated at a billion soles (more than 100 million pesos), has been identified in Trujillo, 500 kilometers north of here, by the PIP, which has arrested one of its members.

Manuel, Wilmer and Perciles Sanchez Paredes, the latter the head of the gang, are fugitives from justice, but the police succeeded in arresting their sister, Amanda, 26 years of age, who was transferred to Lima.

The drug trafficking family, which has lived in the environs of Trujillo for two years, has become one of the richest in this major northern city, where it owns mass transportation companies, warehouses, real estate, automobiles and residences, and plans soon, it was reported, to purchase a printing plant to publish a newspaper.

The Sanchez Paredes family owns a sophisticated laboratory for the processing of cocaine hydrochloride in this city, which has processed some 1,000 kilos per day for shipment by air and sea to Mexico and the United States.

The family was reported, it was said, by a Colombian drug trafficker in reprisal for the fact that the Sanchez Paredes family refused to sell him drugs.

At the end of last year, again in Trujillo, the police arrested Segundo Millan Gonzalez, another rich drug trafficker, who is now behind bars.

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PERU

EIGHT QUEBECKERS ARRESTED FOR COCAINE TRAFFICKING

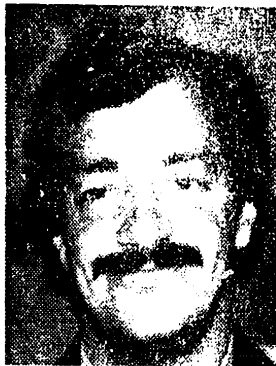
Quebec LE SOLEIL in French 9 Apr 80 pp 1-2

[Article by Guy Dube: "Cocaine Seized in Peru; Eight Quebecers Arrested"]

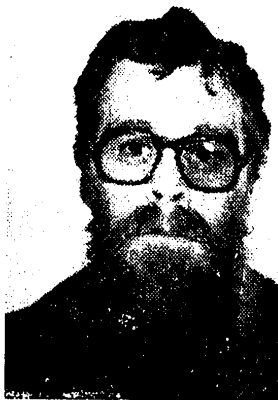
[Text] Eight residents of the Quebec area, followed by GRC investigators, last week, are currently in Peruvian jails in connection with the biggest breakup of a network of drug traffickers so far achieved by the Quebec detachment.



Sydney Goldfarb



Gerald Simard



Giles Whittom

Gerard Simard, 31, from Val-Belair, and Sydney Goldfarb, 30, from Sainte-Foy, both bellboys at the Quebec Hilton, as well as Gilles Whittom, 39, a former Quebec stevedore, currently unemployed, a resident of Sainte-Foy, have been officially charged with drug trafficking (\$1,125,000 in cocaine), at the palace of justice in Lima, Peru, and will remain incarcerated in that Latin American country until the completion of the legal procedures.

Five other citizens of the Quebec region--four women and one man--are equally detained in Lima where they are the subjects of an investigation conducted by the Peruvian police. So far, however, no charge has been preferred against them.

The Peruvian Connection

The cocaine, sold and used in Quebec, had been coming straight from Peru. The traffickers reached Montreal by car; they then boarded an airplane for New York, Miami, and, finally, Lima.

Last week, however, two GRC [Royal Canadian Mounted Police] took the same airplanes and stopped at the same airports as the alleged Quebec traffickers. In Lima the national Peruvian police followed them, based on the information provided by the two GRC members.

The Simard-Whitcom-Goldfarb trio was arrested in a hotel room at the time they were trying to hide 5.5 pounds of cocaine in two suitcases with false bottoms. According to Inspector Jean Sauve, of the GRC detachment in Quebec, the three individuals resisted their arrest and wounded a Peruvian policeman.

In addition to the Canadian organization, the Peruvian national police detained one Frenchman and his wife, an Argentinian, and a Peruvian.

Surveillance of the leaders of these organizations led the Lima police to the discovery of a secret laboratory which manufactured the seized cocaine. In the laboratory the police found one pound of "coke" and chemicals used in the fabrication of the drug.

The laboratory had a daily production capacity of three to four kilos of cocaine. So far 12 people have been detained for their involvement with the Quebec organization.

The 5.5 pounds of "coke" which were seized and which were destined for the Quebec market had a value of \$1,125,000 on the local market, after cutting the drug with lactose or other similar products. One gram of cocaine sells for \$150.

In Quebec

Following these detentions, investigators from the GRC, the SQ [Quebec Security] and the Federal Ministry of National Revenue conducted some 20 searches in residences, offices, and banking institutions within metropolitan Quebec.

"These searches enabled us to acquire a number of proofs against the Canadian leaders," Inspector Sauve pointed out.

The confiscated items consist of two pounds of lactose, used to cut the cocaine; materials used for making the false bottoms of the suitcases; personal papers; \$75,000 in various jewelry items; one stolen fur coat, assessed at \$4,000; four firearms; scales for small weights; and \$25,000 in Canadian currency.

Starting with 1969

Inspector Sauve pointed out that the Whitton-Goldfarb organization has been involved in drug trafficking at least since 1969 but has been known to and watched by the GRC since 1976.

"This was not the first try of this organization to import cocaine into Canada. The group used as a pretext vacation travel in South America to carry cocaine in false-bottom suitcases," Sauve added.

The suitcases were frequently carried by "couriers," usually young women, to dispel any suspicion by customs officials. "Unfortunately, these 'couriers' were not always aware of the risks and consequences of their association with the international drug trafficking circles. We would like to hope that this new way of conducting investigations will discourage other organizations or individuals. Furthermore, the sentences passed in these Latin American countries are far stricter and detention conditions far harsher than in Canada," Inspector Sauve concluded.

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EGYPT

TWO LARGE DRUG SMUGGLING OPERATIONS THWARTED

Smuggler Arrested In Sinai

Cairo AL-AHRAM in Arabic 25 Mar 80 p 10

[Article by Mustafa al-Tarabishi: "Half Ton of Opium Seized In Second Smuggling Attempt Across Sinai"]

[Text] The border police were able to foil the second attempt to deliver a half ton of opium on the Mediterranean shore near Sinai after arresting the smuggler who was going to receive the drugs.

The border police intelligence service had informed Maj Gen Muslim Ahmad Muslim, director of the border police intelligence service, that some Jordanians had made a deal with drug smugglers at an estate on the Mediterranean shore in the northern Sinai to import a ton of drugs on a Lebanese ship, and that the ship would arrive in a few days.

War Staff Maj Gen 'Ali Faruq al-Sahn, commander of the border guards, held a meeting with his aides. Every measure that could be taken to thwart the attempt and arrest those participating in it was investigated. One of the men engaged in surveillance in the area of the delivery observed a small boat approaching the shore while someone was approaching it [from the shore]. Upon questioning, it turned out that the person's name was Mubarak Husayn 'Id, and that he had come from Turkey by boat with six persons. They had in their possession 10 bags of opium. It was clear that he was trying to give a signal to the approaching boat. The leader of the surveillance team ordered him to give the signal. He set fire to a piece of paper with which he signaled twice, then put it out. The boat came closer, finally reaching the shore. Three persons got off. A border policeman pretending to be the smuggler Mubarak approached. The three felt confident that he was Mubarak and gave him five bags. He then asked them about the five remaining bags. They returned to the boat and untied a rope holding two floating casks in tow. Inside them were the five other bags. Then they sought to escape beyond the territorial waters. Mubarak the smuggler was arrested. When the bags were opened they were found to contain a half ton of opium. The district attorney of Bi'r al-'Abd has undertaken an investigation and ordered the incarceration of the defendant.

Egyptian, Saudi Arrested In Port Said

Cairo AL-AHRAM in Arabic 2 Apr 80 p 10

[Article by Husayn Ghanim: "Attempt to Smuggle Drugs In a Saudi Automobile Through Port Said Is Foiled"]

[Text] The State Bureau to Combat Drug Smuggling has foiled the largest attempt to smuggle a shipment of hashish and opium. Its estimated value is 1.5 million pounds. An international ring had hidden it in secret compartments in a private automobile which was passing through the customs zone in Port Said. It had arrived on a Syrian ship. The two leaders of the ring were arrested. One is an expatriate Egyptian office worker carrying a forged Lebanese passport. He had fled to Lebanon 3 years ago. The other is a wealthy Saudi. The district attorney ordered their incarceration.

According to information received by Maj Gen Sami As'ad, director of the State Bureau to Combat Drug Smuggling, the ring was about to carry out one of its operations in Egypt, and one of the ring's leaders, an Egyptian, had been chosen to carry out this operation because of his thorough knowledge of all the exists in some Egyptian ports.

When this information was received by Maj Gen Mustafa Rif'at, deputy minister of the interior for social welfare, he ordered around the clock surveillance of the activities of this ring, and a record of the movements of its members. From investigations made by Col Muhammad 'Abbas, director of operations, it was established that the ring members had made an agreement with one of their helpers, a wealthy Saudi, to use his Pontiac to hide a shipment of drugs in its secret compartments.

After the ship had arrived in Port Said with the drug-laden car aboard, it was observed covertly under the supervision of Maj Gen Muhammad 'Abd-al-Wahhab, the director of security in Port Said, and Maj Gen Mamduh Salim Zaki, a narcotics agent. Cars equipped with two-way radios were used inside the port and at all of the exists, under the supervision of Lieut Col Hasan al-Sakhri. The surveillance team noted the frequent visits of the two ringleaders--the Egyptian and the Saudi--to the port for 5 days. After they felt confident that all was in order the Saudi went ahead and completed the customs formalities. He then drove the car while his Egyptian partner rode next to him. Before they had gone through one of the exists they were surrounded by one of the groups [of police] who had been hidden on the road outside Port Said.

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IRAN

BRIEFS

NARCOTICS BURNED--Various narcotics have been burned in 'Askrabad in a ceremony that was attended by representatives of the justice and finance departments, the gendarmerie, police headquarters and the Food, Health and Narcotics Control Office. The narcotics included 5 kg of heroin, 2 kg of opium syrup, 3 kg of hashish, 3 kg of burned opium, 600 grams of [word indistinct] and 1 kg of unidentified materials. According to the public relations office of the health and welfare organization, the narcotics were confiscated during the last 3 months of 1979. [GF121153 Shiraz Domestic Service in Persian 1400 GMT 11 May 80]

OPIUM SEIZED--The corps of the Islamic revolution guards has arrested Abdulrasul Rahimi in (?Qasabad) for selling opium. He had 500 kg of opium in his possession. [GF121153 Shiraz Domestic Service in Persian 1400 GMT 11 May 80]

NARCOTICS DISTRIBUTORS ARRESTED--During the past 24 hours, Shiraz narcotics control officials have arrested six narcotics distributors for possession of 500 grams of pure heroin. The public relations office of the Fars police department has reported the names of these six individuals as follows: Javad and Samad Bayatpur, Hashem Ja'fari, Hasan Khobreh, Hushang Morafani and 'Ali Reyhani. The Fars police department has asked all citizens to report any and all activities relating to the sale and distribution of narcotics to the narcotics control precinct at telephone No 36888. [GF111542 Shiraz Domestic Service in Persian 1400 GMT 11 May 80]

NARCOTICS DEALERS ARRESTS--Four individuals with previous records of narcotics distribution have been arrested in Ahvaz by Ahvaz drug enforcement officials from the police department. An official at Ahvaz police headquarters said the individuals have been identified as Karim Ka'bi, Karim Ahvazi, Mohsen Hardani and Mohammad 'Ali Jazayeri. The officials also announced the arrest of 'Enayat Karimpur, who has a previous record of violence. He was arrested by police and detectives from the Ahvaz police headquarters. [GF041538 Ahvaz Domestic Service in Persian 1230 GMT 4 May 80 GF]

HEROIN SEIZURE--The public relations office of the Shiraz police center has announced that 25 grams of heroin have been seized from Rezakar, son of Bahram. Rezakar has been imprisoned following his arrest. [GF041835 Shiraz Domestic Service in Persian 1400 GMT 4 May 80 GF]

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ISRAEL

POLICE GIVE DATA ON HASHISH USERS

Jerusalem JERUSALEM POST in English 28 Apr 80 p 2

[Article by Yoram Bar]

[Text]

TEL AVIV. — Over 350,000 people in Israel — about 10 per cent of the population — have smoked hashish at least once in their life, and some 100,000 people use the drug regularly. *The Jerusalem Post* has learned from a senior police source.

According to the source, the number of people who have smoked the drug has risen by 25 per cent in the last two years.

The source estimated that some 80 per cent of the regular hashish smokers are between 20 and 35 years of age, about 10 per cent are in their teens, and the rest are aged about 35 to 50.

The official source told *The Jerusalem Post* yesterday: "We are actually dealing with a large anonymous population, so it is hard to make an accurate assessment. However, we are aware of the scope of the problem and are trying to deal with it."

So far, there has been no extensive research in Israel which offers estimates of how widespread the smoking is. An estimate of "many

thousands" in the 1977 State Comptroller's Report was based on police intelligence.

The police source added that their battle focuses on drug pushers: "During the past few years we have expanded our special unit in charge of drug dealers and we keep improving the quality of detectives in this unit. But we have a problem with the users themselves. It's difficult to take a youth who is smoking for the first time to court. This could wreck his future," said the source.

He added that hashish smokers are divided into two main groups: slum youths encouraged to smoke by local criminals, and young people of middle- or upper-class families. The second second group is by far the larger, he said.

Military Police Commander Aluf Baruch Arbel told *The Post* that some 1,000 IDF soldiers were caught last year smoking hashish or "having something to do with it."

"We have no estimate of the number of smokers in the army, but

we treat the phenomenon much more seriously than the civilian system does, and we are much less forgiving," Arbel said.

Arbel said that despite the Army's strict approach to drugs, the IDF does not tend automatically to expel from its ranks any soldier caught with a hashish cigarette in his mouth, as was the custom a few years ago.

"Maybe the guy was influenced by someone else and decided to try for himself. That is no reason to ruin his career," Arbel said. "He gets punished and we're sure that most of those who are caught in the act do not repeat it," Arbel said.

"It must be understood that the army receives many recruits who have smoked already in high school. Many of them continue to smoke after being recruited, and this causes us much difficulty," Arbel explained.

The army reportedly has had few problems with hard drug users. Anyone who uses drugs such as heroin, cocaine or LSD is usually discharged immediately.

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ISRAEL

DEALER ARRESTED WITH HEROIN, LSD

Jerusalem JERUSALEM POST in English 29 Apr 80 p 2

[Text]

TEL AVIV. — A "well-known" 35-year-old criminal was arrested at noon yesterday, after a chase, for possession of drugs worth some IS300,000, police said.

The suspect leapt out a window when police entered his second-floor apartment. They found traces of heroin on the living room table.

According to an official police source, the suspect was holding a plastic bag in his hand, and when he jumped, he broke through the asbestos roof of his downstairs neighbour's kitchen and ended up on the kitchen table.

Police say he recovered from the fall immediately and started running again, but was caught less

than 200 metres away, with 200 grams of heroin, LSD tablets and a large quantity of methadone.

The Jerusalem Post learned that a special narcotics squad appointed by the central unit had trailed the suspect for a few days, after police intelligence indicated that he had received drugs for sale to pushers in his neighbourhood.

The team, headed by Pakad Menahem Yefet, set a watch on the home of the suspect, who was discharged from prison about a year ago after serving a term for armed robbery.

The police team decided to enter the apartment yesterday because the suspect's clients had not arrived, and the detectives feared that their presence may have been discovered.

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ISRAEL

BRIEFS

OFFICIAL HELD FOR SMOKING HASHISH--The District Court here yesterday turned down an appeal by Lenny Ravitch, an Education Ministry supervisor suspected of smoking hashish with high school students from the regional school at Kibbutz Yifat. He had appealed a lower court's decision to remand him in police custody. Of the 100 students questioned, about 30 said they had tried hash or smoke it regularly. Police say they are not opening files against the smokers and will let the school deal with the matter. [Text] [Jerusalem JERUSALEM POST in English 29 Apr 80 p 2]

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ZIMBABWE

NARCOTICS CHIEF SEES NO MAJOR DRUG ABUSE PROBLEM

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 4 May 80 p 4

[Text] Restored relations with the rest of the world could bring with it an increase in drug abuse--but the chances of the problem becoming serious were remote, Superintendent Brian Rogers, head of the BSAP narcotics section, said last week.

"With increased international traffic it is quite likely we will find more drugs coming in than have in the past. But while we are aware of this possibility we don't feel there will be a vast importation of drugs," Superintendent Rogers said.

"If anything, the problem will be one of individual users coming into the country. The situation here does not seem to be suitable for large-scale operations."

He saw little likelihood of drug abuse becoming the major problem it was in South Africa and other developed countries.

"The situation regarding the use of dagga is completely different here. Among Europeans there isn't the climate to encourage drug-taking you find in the U.K. and South Africa. There's not the boredom you find there. Ours is a smaller more outdoor-oriented community," Superintendent Rogers said.

About 90 percent of the BSAP's arrests for illegal possession or use of drugs--almost entirely dagga--were of Africans. But the African population had a strong tendency to use, as opposed to abuse, dagga, he said.

"I have no evidence of Africans moving on to other narcotics from dagga, and I do not have evidence of Africans abusing drugs as Europeans sometimes do. They look at dagga differently because it has had a place in their culture."

There were very few incidents of dagga being imported because it was fairly easily available in the rural areas, Superintendent Rogers said.

Availability had been curtailed during the war because of the frequent police roadblocks. About 200 kg of dagga were seized in Salisbury last year.

There had been few incidents of hard drug usage.

"The hard drugs, whether heroin or amphetamines, just aren't available here," he said.

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DENMARK

'FREE CITY': ITS YOUTH DRUG PROBLEM REMAINS

Copenhagen BERLINGSKE TIDENDE in Danish 13 Mar 80 pt II pp 1-2

[Text] A dock-worker called Fisher-Kim invented Christiania. For years he had gone up and down the abandoned Badsmandsstraede Barracks; looked at all the empty buildings and the large open spaces along the ramparts and bastions; and to himself he called this area by the name under which it was later to become almost world famous. Also, it was to become the hottest "hot potato" in the Danish domestic politics.

Gradually Fisher-Kim began to talk about the place to anyone who wanted to hear about it. Now he did not only think about the name Christiania, he also said it, without actually having any thoughts of what it might lead to. One day he told the journalist and writer Jacob Ludvigsen from the HOVEDBLADET about the large, empty space in the center of Copenhagen.

Ludvigsen was skeptical but he did not lack for right ideas. Together they went out there to take a look and Ludvigsen said later: "Here was a land of milk and honey just waiting to be discovered and I had no doubt about what to use this space for. It had to be the ideal place to found a new community."

On Sunday, 26 September 1971, Christiania was captured from an army that had not been present for years. Armed with a thermos pitcher, the Dannebrog and three useless cattail plants, one woman and five men forced their way through a hole in the railing and "founded the free city". The group wandered around the grounds for a couple of hours; drank their tea sitting on the rampart; and finally the leader wrote the date with a spray gun on the gable of the building that later was to become the children's house. He also wrote the exact time. It was 12.08.30.

The Owner

The event, which attracted no attention at all, was covered in an article in HOVEDBLADET a couple of days later--and the ball started rolling. Before the authorities had time to find out if the "free city" spelled its name with a C or a K, the new inhabitants had begun to pour in, and occupy the

houses, open shops and settle down. Ludvigsen and his wife lived there for three months, until they became tired of the never-ending talk at innumerable meetings, and moved. They do not sympathize with much of what has happened out there since--but they side firmly with the original idea of an alternative community.

Much has happened while the potato has become hotter and hotter. The government has now put this hot potato on the table in front of Niels-Jorgen Kaiser, director of the Tivoli Gardens, and asked if he would be willing to try to find a solution, which he has not given an answer to yet. The authorities have kept both a high and a low profile in the course of time, all depending on the events in Christiania, which have evolved from some sort of an ideal mixed with hashish to hard crimes, murder and violent fighting between the police and the occupants whose number has presumably never gone over approximately 800 people. The exact number has never been established, as only a few are registered with the national registration office.

The territory belongs to the state as it is the property of the Defense Ministry. The municipality is responsible for building- and fire-inspection which is not always enforced smoothly. The occupants are supposed to pay for water and electricity, which only some have done. The debts have long ago passed one million kroner, which the defense ministry is not allowed to pay beyond its budget. A few hundred thousand kroner have been paid by the occupants into an account where it remains because the municipality has refused to accept the money as an apparently intended partial payment. The Environmental Agency, the Planning Agency and still more agencies are involved and have been, one after another--aside from the fact that the police have had a lot of problems with Christiania which have grown greater and more violent as time goes by.

The Judgment

Hundreds of articles are written about the so-called "free city"; TV has covered it and books published about it. People come from distant countries to study the phenomenon; some to settle down there. Christiania has many times been the topic of drawn-out parliamentary debates and the occupants' claim to the territory is being tried both in the court of appeals and the Supreme Court. From that it may be deduced that they had no claim to the territory and the buildings, irrespective of the fact that through the years various authorities had displayed negligence.

Many political attempts have been made to put an end to Christiania, none of which has succeeded to this day. The last deadline was given to the occupants in June last year by Defense Minister Poul Sogaard as the one directly responsible for everything regarding the worn-out Badsmundsstraede Barracks.

The occupants in Christiania were told they could live there on temporary basis and that they must vacate the place no later than six months after

an approved local plan from the municipality of Copenhagen is available. When the local plan is available, a definite time to vacate will be announced in the Municipal News--and with reference to the Supreme Court verdict from 2 February 1978--no further exemption will be given to the occupants of Christiania. This is the way it sounded and some thought it could have been said many years ago.

There is, however, no reason to believe that the STATSTIDENDE [official gazette] has a great following in Christiania--but experience has shown that the occupants will get the message anyway.

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DENMARK

POLICE FIND RECORD AMOUNT OF HEROIN, ARREST FOREIGNERS

Copenhagen BERLINGSKE TIDENDE in Danish 17 Jan 80 p 5

[Text] A drug offender dropped a bag of heroin on the sidewalk outside a hotel in Vesterbrogade in Copenhagen. This little mishap put the police on the track of one of the greatest heroin amounts yet to be found in Copenhagen.

A man found a bag containing light colored powder outside the hotel and gave it to the police. The police, along with the narcotic dogs Sam and Bingo, searched the room of an Italian who was under suspicion and found two kilograms of heroin that are worth many millions of kroner.

This coup by the narcotics squad and the emergency patrol, took place late in the afternoon on Monday the 7th of January. The next day, two Greeks, one Italian and two Iranians were arrested. They all deny knowing anything about the narcotics--even though it was found in the hotel room where one of them was staying. Later, an Italian, who was sought by the police, was apprehended in Stuttgart.

Yesterday the police received information from the medical examiner that the substance was heroin as had been assumed, and tomorrow it will be known how much morphine concentration the substance has, as well as its value in the narcotics market.

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DENMARK

POLICE SEIZE 100 KILOGRAMS OF HASHISH, ARREST FIVE

Copenhagen BERLINGSKE TIDENDE in Danish 16 Jan 80 p 2

[Text] One hundred seven kilograms of Lebanese hashish, at approximately four million kroner in street-value, fell into the hands of the narcotics squad when the drugs arrived at Kastrup Monday. Yesterday, five people were arrested, Danish and foreign, who seem to be the people behind the international ring.

"We have investigated this case for almost a year and followed this shipment that came now, since it was delivered for shipping in Lebanon a couple of months ago. We further charge the people in custody, whom we consider to be top notch professional narcotics dealers, with being responsible for the shipping of 100 kilograms of hashish which was confiscated earlier in Beirut," says the narcotics squad.

The hashish was packaged and registered on various false documents as technical equipment for companies that turned out to be fictitious. The arrested are a Danish doctor, a Danish director and the woman he was living with, a Scot by the name of Michael Clark who claims to be a pilot and an engineer, and is considered to be the man with the international contacts, and his friend, an English photographer by the name of John Fowlie. Late last night those people who were arrested had not yet been interrogated.

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DENMARK

PRISONERS GET TRANSFER TO NEW PRISON, FEARED ADDICTION

Copenhagen BERLINGSKE TIDENDE in Danish 5 Mar 80 p 1

[Text] The request by two young drug addicts not to serve their prison sentence in the Nyborg State Prison was complied with today by the authorities. One is now serving his time in the detention center in Nyborg, while the other has been brought to the penal institution in Herstedvester.

One of the drug addicts, a 26 year old man, had earlier served time in the Nyborg State Prison. He did not want to return. He is undergoing detoxification and feared that he might start using drugs again in the state prison.

He justified it by saying that the wards in the state prison are too big. There are 32-34 inmates in each ward, and during the day inmates mix closely, so there is no chance to have any privacy and be yourself.

The other is a 21 year old drug addict who is now drug-free. He had heard from former inmates, that he would be an easy prey for the drug dealers in the prison, if he were incarcerated in Nyborg State Prison.

The 21 year old is now held in the detention center in Nyborg where he will wait until there is room for him in another penal institution.

Need for a special ward.

In order to avoid the steadily increasing drug trafficking in the Danish prisons, the Criminal Welfare Division has suggested, that a special ward be established, either in Nyborg State Prison or in the detention center in Kolding, which would house only convicted drug dealers.

That would decrease the drug dealing in the institutions so that convicted "death dealers" could traffic only with each other.

As a fresh example of the smuggling and drug abuse in the prisons, last Sunday evening an inmate was caught with a total of 200 grams of hashish on him.

The man had returned from leave and during a search of his clothing, two prison officials found a few grams of hashish in his pockets. As there was reason to believe that he had more drugs on him, the prison officials tried to get hold of the medical officer. The prison doctor was not available.

The summoned doctor, however, did not want to perform an internal examination on the man. Instead he was kept in isolation where it soon became apparent that the man had hidden 200 grams of hashish in a container in his rectum.

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DENMARK

DRUG SMUGGLING INTO PRISONS CONTINUES TO WORRY AUTHORITIES

Copenhagen BERLINGSKE TIDENDE in Danish 29 Feb 80 p 3

[Article by Dan Axel, Bent Bak Andersen and Anders Wiig: "Drug Addict Again After Stay in Vridslose"]

[Text] "It took him over twenty minutes to take off his overcoat--he was unable to unzip his pants when he had to go to the toilet--and he was under such great influence of heroin that he was just about "ready to kick the bucket."

Thus describes county medical officer H.E. Leschly Jacobsen from Naestved an episode that took place in the beginning of February, when a young prisoner was to be brought from the state prison in Vridsloselille for a hearing in Naestved. The hearing never materialized as the man was too "stoned" from heroin.

"The whole thing is absolutely grotesque, as the young man was completely drug-free and balanced, when we transferred him from Naestved detention center in October last year. During the night he became very aggressive but during a conversation I had with him the next morning, he said that it is much easier and much cheaper to get drugs in Vridsloselille than in Naestved."

This young man was sentenced this fall to four years in jail for selling heroin. At that time he had been detoxified with the help of methadone and--according to county medical officer Jacobsen, who has known the man for 15 years--he was quite composed and prepared to serve his sentence.

However, only a few months at Vridsloselille were enough to make him start "shooting" again. "It is totally irresponsible that he is under the supervision of the authorities and being destroyed in this manner. We are the ones who are responsible for him," criminal inspector P. Vind Hansen from the Naestved police told the BERLINGSKE TIDENDE.

And on Monday everything had gone wrong again. The young man was to be interrogated in the Eastern Court of Appeals in Naestved in another heroin case against a 23 year old woman. Again the man could not be interrogated as he was under the influence of drugs.

County medical officer Jacobsen sent a description of the first episode to the Minister of Justice Henning Rasmussen, as an example of the scandalous conditions in our state prisons. Yesterday he received an answer. The minister is familiar with the great problem of drug smuggling into the prisons; but nothing concrete has yet been done to prevent the drug traffic. In December 1979 a working group submitted a recommendation for restricting the drug smuggling.

Police and prison guards: "We don't have a chance"

According to the report from the Criminal Welfare Division, which was submitted to all closed prisons, the number of hard drug users serving sentence in the open prisons and detention centers in the country, has risen. The violence is growing and more and more inmates ask for individual cells in order to avoid the group pressure which often drives the completely innocent into drug use.

The working group has suggested that stricter searches be enforced on the visitors, not beyond a pat on pockets and clothing, however. Only after a justifiable suspicion will the visitor be searched further or refused admittance.

"We do not have a chance to limit or stop drug trafficking and smuggling in the prisons with the liberal attitude, which characterizes the present outlook among those responsible."

A high-ranking police officer comments to BERLINGSKE TIDENDE on how many people become drug addicts in the prisons.

"A more drastic intervention is necessary if there is to be any hope of stamping out the "death dealers" in the prisons. For example, physical contact that often takes place between the incarcerated and the visitor should be abolished. Instead there should be a glass wall between them where they can talk, so that drugs cannot be handed over."

Police officers and prison guards often feel they are being made fools of in front of the inmates during a search for narcotics in the prisons, when the inmates taunt them with phrases like: "We have lots of drugs but you cannot search the hiding place."

"The hiding place" is often the prison kitchen. If a dog, trained to sniff narcotics, is sent into the kitchen and sniffs around for drugs, the inmates refuse to eat the food from the kitchen.

The police are convinced that the narcotics are not in great supply in the prisons. "Almost all smuggling of hard narcotics takes place by putting a container in the rectum. We assume that for each smuggling instance the drug addicts can "shoot-up" 100 times," one policeman told BERLINGSKE TIDENDE.

The number increases rapidly

"It is very difficult--almost impossible to prevent the smuggling of narcotics into the prison," prison inspector Ole Hansen from Vridsloselille told the BERLINGSKE TIDENDE. The narcotics flow quietly--in small doses--into the Danish prisons during visits and when the inmates have been on leave.

- In the report by the Criminal Welfare Division about provisions against
- violence, narcotics smuggling and trafficking in the closed prisons, it
- can be seen that well organized and thriving trafficking and smuggling of
- all kinds of narcotics, from hashish to heroin--the white death--takes
- place within these institutions.

"The drug problem today has already become enormous--even in this past year since we started the working group," says prison inspector Ole Hansen, who was the vice-chairman of the group.

Today the hunt for illegal drugs takes place by extensive search in the prison cells. At the same time there is an attempt to apply exact screening methods in selecting visitors the inmates are allowed to receive. Finally, a urine test is applied, when the inmates return after being away from the prison.

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DENMARK

BRIEFS

CONVICTED FOR HEROIN SMUGGLING--In the 13th division of Copenhagen city court with judge Peter Lilholt presiding, a judgment was reached in a case against the 27 year old Indian, Pawan Kumar Garg, who was indicted for violation of paragraph 191 of the penal code by importing 250 grams of heroin to Copenhagen from New Dehli. He was sentenced to 2 years and 9 months in jail. [Text] [Copenhagen BERLINGSKE TIDENDE in Danish 20 Mar 80 p 9] 9583

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FRANCE

'GLUE SNIFFING,' NEW NATIONAL DANGER TO YOUTH

Paris L'EXPRESS in French 29 Mar 80 p 117

[Article by Eric Schmoll: "Drugs: The Glue That Kills"]

[Text] Generally when children buy glue, it is in order to paste something. But now people are becoming disturbed: in increasingly large numbers, innocent youths are sweeping up tubes of paste to sniff the solvents that are emitted by them.

The oldest ones have not forgotten the white paste from which they surreptitiously sniffed almond odors. Now precociously in search of a high, young people are no longer satisfied with inhaling strange odors: they "sniff" them until they make themselves sick.

The most recent story, one that is both amusing and alarming, is about the general manager of a department store in Montbéliard (Department of Doubs), who in January noticed an unusual increase in the sales and thefts of glue for repairing punctured inner tubes. (You should not call it Rustines glue; Rustines is the Rustin company's brand name). Conscientious, the manager hid near the successful department. He saw a strange situation: the purchasers were young, very young people--some were not even 10 years old--and they were buying in large quantities, as if there was a danger of a shortage.

The general manager investigated and discovered what use was being made of his merchandise: the sticky contents was emptied into plastic bags and breathed until the volatile solvent had completely evaporated. He decided then to ration sales.

The variety of solvents is immense. Spot removers, nail polish, varnish dissolvents, paints, various glues. The dauntless discoverers of artificial paradises henceforth made their purchases in paint stores, in shops that, after all, are certainly called "drug and chemical retail stores." The sought-after substances were simply on unrestricted sale there, and so inexpensive! On 14 March, Monique Pelletier, deputy minister to the Prime Minister and in charge of Women's Affairs, launched an appeal on France Inter to parents, businessmen, and manufacturers, asking them to

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do everything possible to "stem this new form of toxicmania that is growing among young people." In her report on the drug, the minister already stigmatized this form of tripping, since, in the chapter on intoxicants, she placed, curiously enough, before alcohol those solvents that, she explained, can lead to "a confusion-dream syndrome with confusion prevailing...."

Has the situation really gotten more serious since the publication of this report? The data issued by Monique Pelletier's office remain vague. People report here and there, of course, that young people are getting drugged on solvents, to the annoyance of their parents and teachers. No law forbids it. In 1978 in St. Etienne, a 17-year-old student who regularly took trichlorethylene died. LE QUOTIDIEN DE PARIS, on 12 March, published, accompanied by the eye-witness report of a teacher from the department of St. Denis, Seine, a photograph of a confidential circular from the superintendent of the educational district in Creteil, warning the heads of schools of the extreme seriousness of these deliberate intoxications.

The consequences of inhaling products like trichlorethylene, acetone, benzene, or methylbenzene can be serious, but we should not create a wholesale drama. "We have treated 140 cases of intoxication in 10 years," says Professor Chantal Bismuth, in charge of the emergency unit in Fernand Widal hospital's toxicology clinic in Paris. It was always a question of attempted suicides or accidents on the job. Never of intoxicated youths."

A Terrible Laughing Gas

The solvents are soluble in cerebral fat. Hence a slight and momentary intoxication. So you reapply them. By repeating it, taking these solvents can cause burns on the face, rhinitis, or delirium. In high doses, edemas of the lungs, partial paralysis, and blood disorders, possibly leading to a coma.

Some bottles of spot remover read: "Pure trichlorethylene." "We are talking only about household trichlorethylene, clearly less dangerous than industrial trichlorethylene," explains Professor Bismuth. "But, in spite of the label, it contains carbon tetrachloride, a substance that if inhaled attacks the liver and kidneys, and can cause liver nephritis."

In spite of the law, there are few products that print in detail the substances they contain, as well as the dangers involved in taking them. The ministry of Health is soon going to hold a briefing conference on this problem. However, people know that, in the United States and Canada, solvents have become the drugs of high school students and poor people. There they "sniff" even products intended to improve the carburization of motors. These contain nitrogen protoxide, a terrible laughing gas.

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FRANCE

MISUSE OF PRESCRIPTION DRUGS NOTED IN SOUTH

Paris LE FIGARO in French 14 Mar 80 p 32

[Article by Catherine Delsol]

[Text] In Var, as well as Marseille and its environs, a certain number of doctors have just been sued by the services of the Primary Health Assurance Bureau, who are accusing them of having prescribed too many toxic medications. Evidently, these doctors are accused of prescribing--especially to young people--through negligence, indifference or personal interest, substances from table B, narcotics.

This incident sheds light on two points in particular--the effectiveness of the Public Security's control services, on one hand, and the problem of prescription thefts, since the doctors who are sued use this as a justification.

The practicing physicians and the public must know that there is a continuous control of prescriptions at the level of the Health Assurance Bureau. Medications and prescriptions are filed according to prescriber, because above all they are looking for the amount of drugs prescribed by each practitioner in 1 year. The averages are established at the national level by means of statistical tables, and those significantly in excess are brought into line after an investigation is completed--economics require it.

Contrary to what one might think, the prescribers list only the number of prescriptions and not their quality. Thus, it still cannot be electronically determined at this time, although this will come in the future, which doctor is prescribing too many drugs from Tables B or C

More simply, the qualitative control is exercised at the counter itself. Officials of the Public Security Department, who are trained to monitor prescriptions all day long, are often on the lookout for abuses and will call for an investigation. At other times, it is the pharmacist-inspectors of the Bureau or the consulting doctors who decide to take a count of a certain type of drug. Irregularities sometimes appear in these instances.

"But, it has been noticed at the National Health Assurance Office that, due to the lack of qualified personnel, controls have been less frequent for the past 10 years."

However, the problem of prescription theft comes up more intensely every year. Stolen during a consultation or a burglary of an office, the prescription pads invite greed. Proof of this is the fact that the doctors' regulatory board recalled, in its report of last October, that "because of the increasing frequency of thefts occurring at doctors' offices...new steps must be taken to warn pharmacists as soon as possible. It is an established fact that, for obvious reasons, the thieves fill the stolen prescriptions very quickly."

In general, the pharmacists obtain their information from the professional journal, THE PHARMACY MONITOR, but to our knowledge, few doctors bother to report the theft. Therefore, no control can be exercised at the dispensary level and the addicts, who are usually very well informed, are aware of this and take advantage of it.

The prescription of "toxic substances with a narcotic effect," those included on table B, is, meanwhile, strictly regulated. Ordinary prescription methods are not sufficient. The doctor must use a special counterfoil book in which he records the patient's name and address. Furthermore, the law requires him to keep his stubs for 3 years and to honor the "7-day rule," by which he is prohibited from prescribing narcotics to a patient for a treatment period longer than 7 days.

9475
CSO: 5300

FRANCE

NARCOTICS STOLEN FROM PERPIGNAN HOSPITAL

Paris LE FIGARO in French 17 Mar 80 p 10

[Text] More than 20,000 doses of a drug can be produced from the narcotics which were stolen from the "Marshall-Joffre" Hospital Center in Perpignan.

A detailed inventory taken, with the help of the "in" and "out" vouchers, of those medications shows that, in larger quantities than what was previously reported, 3.5 kilos of laudanum tablets (medicine with an opium base) likewise disappeared from the pharmacy's table B cabinets.

The events took place on Saturday, March 8, but they were not made known until the end of the week, due to the need for an investigation. According to the Perpignan Security inspectors, the thieves, dressed in white smocks, entered the central building between 12:00 noon and 3:00 pm and got into the medicine supply rooms without arousing the personnel on duty. Smashing the doors to the cabinets reserved for table B products, they literally pillaged everything inside that was a narcotic.

According to hospital officials, such a feat could only have been achieved by people who were well aware of how things were set up and the nature of the narcotics.

The investigators have ruled out the fact that it was the work of drug addicts trying to obtain narcotics for themselves. Among other hypotheses, they think that an organized group of suppliers began the operation in order to stock one of the regional drug traffic areas, Toulouse, Marseille, or perhaps even Barcelona, a very active center in Spain. The police are also trying to find out whether the thieves had assistance from within. After the "inventory" was taken at the hospital, it was estimated that 200 vials of morphine, 800 tablets of mandrax and 70 vials of opium had disappeared.

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21 MAY 1980

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FRANCE

FRANCE-ALGERIA ARMS, DRUG TRAFFIC DISCOVERED

Paris LE MONDE in French 22 Apr 80 p 12

[Article: "Discovery of Hunting Guns and Hashish Traffic Between France and Algeria"]

[Text] After an investigation by a customs task force, the Strasbourg police have put an end, our correspondent informs us, to a hunting guns and hashish traffic between France and Algeria; eight Algerian nationals have been arrested and the case has been referred to the public prosecutor's office.

On Tuesday 15 April, Messrs Mohammed Benamar, 30, and Messaoud Jueda, 27, were arrested while exchanging hashish for money on the street. At the domicile of the first, 9.4 kilos of hashish were discovered; and at the second's, one hunting gun and one alarm pistol. An accomplice, Mr Ferhat Zekkour, 42, was arrested shortly afterwards. At his domicile, one hunting gun and a few grams of hashish were found; however, he has admitted to smuggling 50 hunting guns into Algeria.

On Wednesday 16 April, the police stopped a minibus in which were Messrs Tadjani Ghemri, 41, and Ali Beribeche, 34. In the vehicle, 71 guns, 9 alarm pistols and ammunitions were found. In addition, 10 kilos of hashish were found at Mr Ghemri's domicile. The following day, the police arrested Mr Amar Hala, a drug dealer, and intercepted a van coming from Paris and in which 105 hunting guns were concealed. In the van: Messrs Nasser Nesrat, 45, and Ali Sebouai, 35, who were both arrested.

According to the first findings of the investigation, these individuals were smuggling hunting or alarm weapons into Algeria; the proceeds of the sale were then invested in the purchase of hashish intended for the French "market."

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FRANCE

BRIEFS

LSD, PEYOTL SEIZED--On Saturday 19 April, in the Brussels-Milan train, the customs of Thionville (Moselle) have arrested an Italian student, Andrea Parmeggiani, 21, domiciled in Padua, and have confiscated 3,750 doses of LSD and 33 grams of "peyotl," a Mexican hallucinogen obtained from a plant. The student, who was arrested at the Thionville railroad station, had just come back from the United States. He said he had bought the LSD for 1,940 dollars (approximately 8,400 francs). He was to be referred to the prosecutor's office on Monday 21 April. [Text] [Paris LE MONDE in French 22 Apr 80 p 12] 9294

CSO: 5300

ITALY

BRIEFS

SYRIAN HEROIN SMUGGLER ARRESTED--Rome, 8 May (ANSA)--Three kilograms of pure heroin in the possession of a 39-year-old Syrian national were nabbed yesterday by customs police at Rome's international Fiumicino airport. The heroin, thought to have been earmarked for the Italian market, had been carefully packed in boxes along with figs and other dried fruit. The Syrian, Aliali Kojar, arrived on board a flight from Damascus and is now in custody. [Text] [AU080920 Rome ANSA in English 0835 GMT 8 May 80]

CSO: 5300

NETHERLANDS

BRIEFS

HEROIN PUSHERS DETAINED--The Hague, April 28--Four Hong Kong Chinese, one Thai and four Dutchmen were detained here after police raided a Hague hotel on Saturday and seized 2.5 kilos of heroin worth one million guilders, police said here today. A spokesman said that the nine men, aged between 24 and 38, are believed to have been operating an international drug supply line. He said the four Chinese had been living in Britain but it was not known when they arrived in the Netherlands. They were identified only by their initials C.C.T., aged 36, T.S.L., 38, P.K.C., 31 and W.W., 24. Police identified the Thai as J.S., 32, from Bangkok. [Text] [The Hague ANP in English 29 Apr 80 p 3]

CSO: 5300

NORWAY

'COLLECTIVE' TO ATTEMPT TO AID DRUG ADDICTS

Oslo ARBEIDERBLADET in Norwegian 22 Mar 80 p 8

[Article by Jan O. Helgesen: "Brighter Prospects for Hard Narcotics Addicts: Now Comes the Norwegian 'Hassela'"]

[Text] A Norwegian "Hassela collective" is in the making. If the last formalities are arranged before Easter, and the prospects are good for that, the "Tyrili collective" in Mesnalia at Lillehammer will be able to receive narcotics addicts in the fall. The personnel at the collective are ready. It consists of hand-picked people with extensive experience from work with narcotics addicts. They bring their families along to "Tyrili." All have faith in this offer to the narcotics addicts. Several have lived in corresponding Swedish collectives.

Even though the opinions about the "Hassela model" are divided both in Sweden and in Norway, there is no doubt that this type of collective represents an important offer to hard narcotics addicts. "Hassela" has achieved remarkable good results with narcotics addicts. The collective takes in people who have been given up by the rest of the treatment apparatus and also accepts youth who are not volunteers. Whether the "Tyrili collective" will accept people who are not volunteers is something the authorities must decide. The personnel is willing.

The municipal and the labor department will in a short time get an application for economic support from several collective projects. The project which seems to have made most progress in the planning is "Tyrili" in Mesnalia at Lillehammer. One of those who took the initiative, child protection teacher Ulf Jansen, tells ARBEIDERBLADET that they have good hopes of starting in the fall.

"We have the place ready, 'Tyrili' is very suitable, and an application for a license has been filed. The personnel is also ready. There are eight adults with a total of four children. We have not received the final approval from the municipal and the labor department. For one thing, it is necessary to raise the purchase price of 1.5 million kroner. It is our immediate impression that there is a strong political will for supporting

this type of collectives for narcotics addicts. Our problem is that time is short. We should have the formalities ready before Easter if any narcotics addicts are to come to 'Tyrili' in the fall."

[Question] What is special about the "Hassela" model?

[Answer] The good results. That there is an offer which finds acceptance among hard narcotics addicts who are not motivated for treatment and often come under compulsion. We are not interested in giving traditional treatment, therapy to people who do not want therapy, but drugs. Work and school are the basic elements with us. We live together collectively with the narcotics addicts, we are there when they have difficulties and set our standards up against the drug standards.

[Question] What background do you have for this job?

[Answer] I have personally worked 7 to 8 years with narcotics addicts, recently with work training for deeply involved youth. From September to Christmas of 1979 my wife and I lived in the "Valstad collective" in Sweden. This is built on the "Hassela model." In the rest of the personnel group we have various qualifications, from small farmers and carpenters to social workers and nurses, Ulf Jansen tells ARBEIDERBLADET.

"I see the establishment of the 'Tyrili collective' as a welcome and completely necessary supplement to the narcotics care in general," Per Nyhus, medical director at the National Center for Child and Youth Psychiatry, tells ARBEIDERBLADET.

[Question] "Hassela in Sweden has collaborated closely with the Maria Polyclinic in Stockholm. Can the National Center for Child and Youth Psychiatry fill this function?"

[Answer] "We can hardly be everything the Maria Police Clinic is for Hassela, but I absolutely see the need for a first place where young people can get on their own feet before they possibly go to 'Tyrili.' I believe that the National Center should be able to enter into a concrete collaboration on this," says Per Nyhus.

It is therefore urgent to get the formalities settled. The people who are to work at "Tyrili" must quit their jobs. They must change residences and the place must be prepared to receive the young people. In the Labor Directorate ARBEIDERBLADET finds out that a proposal for economic support for various projects is expected to be ready next week. The economic framework goes beyond the authority of the directorate, and the municipal and labor department must therefore take the final decision. The department confirmed to ARBEIDERBLADET that they are waiting for the proposal and that a final decision is expected before Easter.

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CSO: 5300

NORWAY

OVERDOSE DEATHS FOLLOW PHARMACY BREAK-INS

Oslo AFTENPOSTEN in Norwegian 13 Mar 80 p 11

[Article by Halvard C. Hanssen: "Pharmacy Break-Ins Resulted in Several Narcotics Deaths"]

[Text] A 27-year-old former narcotics addict yesterday denied in Eidsivating circuit court that he had sold narcotics from a series of pharmacy break-ins in Oslo more than a year ago. He definitely claimed that the break-ins were carried out only to obtain drugs for his own use. Two young men who participated in various break-ins in pharmacies in this period died of overdoses. The police believe that five narcotics deaths in December of 1978 are due to overdoses of drugs from one or more pharmacy break-ins.

Counsel for the prosecution, state prosecutor Jostein Erstad, said in court that the prosecuting authority could not prove that the overdoses behind five deaths in less than 1 week in December of 1978 came from drugs which were stolen during one or more pharmacy break-ins. This has not been included in the case either. "We still have reason to believe that the deaths are associated with stolen pharmacy goods. For one thing, several of those who died were associated with the accused," said Erstad. The 27-year-old man explained that he knew two young men who had participated in two different break-ins and who later died from overdoses.

Especially poisonous drugs were not stolen during the break-ins, but the narcotic which was taken was so pure that the danger of overdoses was greater than for more diluted drugs sold on the illegal market.

Chief analyst Kare Oydvin at the Norwegian Pharmaceutical Depot gave expert testimony that the stolen methadone chloride could have been especially dangerous to the narcotics addict because the interval between the amount of drug which gives a high and a mortal dose is low. "The danger is that the narcotics addicts prepare solutions of pure material for injections by guessing," he said.

The 27-year-old man appeared alone in Eidsivating circuit court yesterday. A friend of the same age as him, who is charged with two pharmacy break-ins, had

to be dismissed due to obvious nerve problems from abstinence after abuse of morphine. Several attempts at getting the man to treatment have only given negative replies from the institutions which were asked.

The man on trial confessed to the three pharmacy break-ins he is charged with, and with the exception of some nerve pills he also confessed to having stolen considerable quantities of narcotics. The charge is for close to 4,000 pills in addition to narcotics in liquid form, powder and capsules. The pharmacies which were broken into are Vinderen Pharmacy, Fagerborg Pharmacy and Hjorten Pharmacy in Greenland. His friend who was dismissed was accused of a break-in in Sagene Pharmacy and of having participated in the break-in in Vinderen.

The accused maintained that almost everything had gone for his own use and that he had only given a few grams to friends who had abstinence problems. He did not know how drugs from these break-ins might have gotten out, but it was clear that there were several who had broken in and that a carrying bag with drugs which belonged to somebody else in the group was missing at one time.

"I myself have been an injection narcotics addict for 10 years and broke in only to get drugs for my own use. I threw the drugs I was not interested in in Akers River. I have never been interested in selling narcotics on the street," he said. He confessed that he was guilty or partially guilty on almost all points, but not according to paragraph 162 in the legal code on professional sales of narcotics.

For fear of starting with narcotics again after being released, he had shown police drugs he had hidden and told them that after a year in custody he was not physically dependent upon drugs any more.

He did not hide the fact that he recognized the abstinence problems his friends of the same age had in court. "I have had it like that innumerable times, and it is a Sunday School edition of me which is on trial today," he said.

The case continues today with comments on the procedure by public prosecutor Erstad and the defender for the accused, attorney Morten Kjensli.

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CSO: 5300

NORWAY

COURT SENTENCES HASHISH SMUGGLING GANG

Oslo AFTENPOSTEN in Norwegian 11 Mar 80 p 12

[Article: "Long Prison Sentences for the Hash Smugglers"]

[Text] The two ringleaders in the narcotics gang in Hedmark were sentenced to prison for 7-1/2 and 4-1/2 years, respectively, while the other four received prison sentences from 15 months to 2 years. All were sentenced in Eidsivating circuit court according to paragraph 162 in the penal code on professional importation and sale of narcotics.

The 31-year-old man from Stange, who was found guilty of importing 48 kg of hash and sale of drugs for close to 600,000 kroner, was sentenced to prison for 7 years and 6 months after having admitted being guilty on all points. The counsel for the prosecution had asked for 8 years.

The circuit court also reduced the sentence by 6 months as compared to the sentence requested for the other ringleader, a 30-year-old man from Ringsaker, who was found guilty of importing 6.8 kg of hash in addition to significant purchases and sales. He received 4-1/2 years.

The 30-year-old junior high school teacher from Espaa was sentenced to prison for 2 years and was also sentenced to be deprived of the right to teach in the school for 5 years. He was sentenced for the importation of 2.5 kg of hash.

A 27-year-old man from Brumunddal and a 30-year-old craftsman from Nord-Kisa both received 1 year and 9 months for importing respectively 2.5 and 3 kg of hash. Two and a half years of imprisonment had been requested for these two and for the junior high school teacher.

A 27-year-old handicrafts worker, who also was from Brumunddal, was in the circuit court sentenced to 1 year and 3 months imprisonment. He was found guilty of importing 1 kg of marijuana and of purchasing 1.5 kg of hash, but was found innocent of the charge of having bought 7.5 kg of hash for 200,000 kroner.

The sentence in Eidsivating circuit court was given last night, and according to what AFTENPOSTEN has found out, the defenders are considering appealing the sentences.

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CSO: 5300

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NORWAY

POLICE CHARGE TWO GANGS: SMUGGLED DRUGS FROM DENMARK

Oslo AFTENPOSTEN in Norwegian 14 Mar 80 p 4

[Article by Inge D. Hanssen: "Two Narcotics Gangs in Court: Imported Narcotics for More Than 1 Million Kroner"]

[Text] Five persons, who during the fall of 1978 and the winter of 1979 supplied large portions of the narcotics culture in Oslo with drugs, meet next week in Eidsivating circuit court charged in accordance with the "professional paragraph." There are two gangs who have worked independently of each other, but both cases originate in Denmark. The accused supplied the culture with several types of drugs--heroin, amphetamine sulfate, "Pak bites," morphine chloride and hashish. The purchase price abroad has been at least more than 1 million kroner, while the profit after sale in Oslo has been approximately 1/2 million.

In the first case, which starts on Monday, 17 March, three persons have been charged. The ringleader is a 42-year-old Danish citizen who has been runner between Denmark and Norway. The two other accused men are two Norwegians aged 26 and 23 years. Both have participated in the sale of the drugs. Originally a fourth man, a 34-year-old Dane, was also charged. However, he died in February in Copenhagen, presumably due to an overdose of narcotics.

The ringleader in the band was seized in Denmark and has received his sentence there. During the investigation of the case it was found out that large quantities of narcotics had been smuggled to Oslo, and the Danish police contacted their Norwegian colleagues. The 42-year-old man was shadowed when he arrived in Oslo around New Year of last year. On 3 January he was arrested in a restaurant at Kolbotn when he was to deliver drugs to one of the Norwegian sellers--the 26-year-old Norwegian who is charged in the same case. When the Dane was searched, 14.4 grams of heroin were found, the purest heroin in the market, hidden in his rectum. On the illegal market the drug would have had a market value of close to 150,000 kroner.

The investigation by the police led to the arrest of one more seller in the Oslo area, namely the charged 23-year-old man, as well as the Dane who died later on. The Dane has mainly worked as a runner and smuggled drugs from the Netherlands via Denmark to Norway.

Profit of 200,000 Kroner

According to the indictment, the 42-year-old man carried out seven smuggling trips from Denmark to Norway during the time from September 1978 until he was arrested in January of 1979. He has used airplanes, trains, boats and trailers for the smuggling. He is supposed to have imported approximately 70 grams of amphetamine sulfate, 960 grams of hashish, 700 "Pak bites" containing morphine sulfate and 34 grams of heroin. He delivered most of the drugs to the 26-year-old man against compensation of at least 250,000 kroner. In turn the 26-year-old man is accused of having sold the drugs for a total of at least 450,000 kroner, thus for a profit of 200,000 kroner.

The 23-year-old man is accused of having stored 135 grams of amphetamine sulfate and 56 grams of heroin (heroin No 3) for the purpose of selling it in Oslo. According to the prosecuting authorities, the sales price was at least 250,000 kroner.

A number of violations of the pharmaceuticals law are also mentioned in the charge. A couple of violations of the road traffic law have also been included. Public prosecutor Lasse Qvigstad will be counsel for the prosecution, while the attorneys Thorleif Flagstad, Fridtjof Feydt and Morten Kjensli are defenders. Five witnesses will be heard in the case. Partial confessions have been obtained from the accused.

In the other case, which starts in the circuit court on Thursday 20 March, a 24-year-old man and a 22-year-old woman have been charged. This case too is an offspring from a Danish case where the ringleaders have been sentenced to long prison sentences.

First public prosecutor Elg Elgesem will direct the prosecution in the case, while attorney Morten Kjensli has been appointed as defender. None of the accused have confessed to any punishable offense. Two days have been set aside for processing the case.

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NORWAY

BRIEFS

PHYSICIAN WROTE PRESCRIPTIONS FOR NARCOTICS DEAD--Drammen, 13 March (Norwegian Wire Service)--It is the same physician who has written prescriptions to two of the last victims of narcotics death in Modum. "This is true for the young man who was found dead Friday night, probably after having taken an overdose of pills, and another young man who died a year ago," sheriff Jan N. Hartz tells FREMTIDEN. Hartz says that the investigation of all facets of the last case of death continues. The Directorate of Health has been warned through the district physician. [Text] [Oslo AFTENPOSTEN in Norwegian 13 Mar 80 p 4] 8958

CSO: 5300

TURKEY

BRIEFS

HEROIN SEIZURE--Acting on a tip, the narcotic squads of the Istanbul Security Forces seized 5.2 kg of heroin in a search in the Levent quarter of Istanbul. It has been announced that the heroin, which has a market value of 100 million Turkish lira, was brought from Diyarbakir and was to be sent to the Netherlands. Five persons were detained in connection with the incident. [Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1600 GMT 25 Apr 80 TA]

HEROIN SMUGGLERS SENTENCED--Three Englishmen of Armenian descent; Varujan Avadikyan, Andreus Hacigil and Hayadin Adak, were sentenced to 20 years each and fined 119,980 TL yesterday in the First High Criminal Court for attempting to smuggle heroin out of the country. In their defense, the defendants, who were taken into custody with 5 kilograms 995 grams worth of heroin on 4 February 1980, asserted that the heroin did not belong to them. [Excerpts] [Istanbul MILLIYET in Turkish 6 May 80 p 10]

OPIUM POPPY PRICES REPORTED--In its purchases of opium poppy caps this year, the soil office will pay 35 Turkish lira for the opium poppy caps sown in winter and 27 lira for those sown in summer. This council of ministers decision was published in the OFFICIAL GAZETTE today. The corresponding prices last year were 25 and 19 lira respectively. The prices fixed by the council of ministers apply to opium poppy caps whose humidity ratio does not exceed 12 percent and which do not measure less than 5 centimeters horizontally. [Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1000 GMT 6 May 80 TA]

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END